

PART 1—ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS

Subpart A—Official Records

Sec.

- 1.1 Purpose and scope.
- 1.2 Policy.
- 1.3 Agency implementing regulations.
- 1.4 Public access to certain materials.
- 1.5 Requests for records.
- 1.6 Aggregating requests.
- 1.7 Agency response to requests for records.
- 1.8 Multitrack processing.
- 1.9 Expedited processing.
- 1.10 Search services.
- 1.11 Review services.
- 1.12 Handling information from a private business.
- 1.13 Date of receipt of requests or appeals.
- 1.14 Appeals.
- 1.15 General provisions respecting release of records.
- 1.16 Extension of administrative deadlines.
- 1.17 Failure to meet administrative deadlines.
- 1.18 Fee schedule.
- 1.19 Exemptions and discretionary release.
- 1.20 Annual report.
- 1.21 Compilation of new records.
- 1.22 Authentication.
- 1.23 Records in formal adjudication proceedings.
- 1.24 Preservation of records.
- 1.25 Implementing regulations for the Office of the Secretary and the Office of Communications.

APPENDIX A TO SUBPART A—FEE SCHEDULE

Subpart B—Departmental Proceedings

- 1.26 Representation before the Department of Agriculture.
- 1.27 Rulemaking and other notice procedures.
- 1.28 Petitions.
- 1.29 Subpoenas relating to investigations under statutes administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Subpart C—Judicial Proceedings

- 1.41 Service of process.

Subpart D—Claims

- 1.51 Claims based on negligence, wrongful act or omission.

Subpart E—Cooperative Production of Television Films

- 1.71 Purpose.
- 1.72 Policy.
- 1.73 Responsibility.
- 1.74 Basis for special working relationships.
- 1.75 General stipulations.

- 1.76 Department cooperation.
- 1.77 Assignment of priorities.
- 1.78 Development of special working relationships.
- 1.79 Credits.

Subpart G—Privacy Act Regulations

- 1.110 Purpose and scope.
- 1.111 Definitions.
- 1.112 Procedures for requests pertaining to individual records in a record system.
- 1.113 Times, places, and requirements for identification of individuals making requests.
- 1.114 Disclosure of requested information to individuals.
- 1.115 Special procedures: Medical records.
- 1.116 Request for correction or amendment to record.
- 1.117 Agency review of request for correction or amendment of record.
- 1.118 Appeal of initial adverse agency determination on correction or amendment.
- 1.119 Disclosure of record to person other than the individual to whom it pertains.
- 1.120 Fees.
- 1.121 Penalties.
- 1.122 General exemptions.
- 1.123 Specific exemptions.

APPENDIX A TO SUBPART G—INTERNAL DIRECTIVES

Subpart H—Rules of Practice Governing Formal Adjudicatory Proceedings Insti- tuted by the Secretary Under Various Statutes

- 1.130 Meaning of words.
- 1.131 Scope and applicability of this subpart.
- 1.132 Definitions.
- 1.133 Institution of proceedings.
- 1.134 Docket number.
- 1.135 Contents of complaint or petition for review.
- 1.136 Answer.
- 1.137 Amendment of complaint, petition for review, or answer; joinder of related matters.
- 1.138 Consent decision.
- 1.139 Procedure upon failure to file an answer or admission of facts.
- 1.140 Conferences and procedure.
- 1.141 Procedure for hearing.
- 1.142 Post-hearing procedure.
- 1.143 Motions and requests.
- 1.144 Judges.
- 1.145 Appeal to Judicial Officer.
- 1.146 Petitions for reopening hearing; for rehearing or reargument of proceeding; or for reconsideration of the decision of the Judicial Officer.
- 1.147 Filing; service; extensions of time; and computation of time.
- 1.148 Depositions.
- 1.149 Subpoenas.

Pt. 1

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

- 1.150 Fees of witnesses.
- 1.151 Ex parte communications.

Subpart I—Rules of Practice Governing Cease and Desist Proceedings Under Section 2 of the Capper-Volstead Act

- 1.160 Scope and applicability of rules in this part.
- 1.161 Definitions.
- 1.162 Institution of proceedings.
- 1.163 The complaint.
- 1.164 Answer.
- 1.165 Amendments.
- 1.166 Consent order.
- 1.167 Conference.
- 1.168 Procedure for hearing.
- 1.169 Post-hearing procedure and decision.
- 1.170 Appeal to the Judicial Officer.
- 1.171 Intervention.
- 1.172 Motions and requests.
- 1.173 Judges.
- 1.174 Filing; service; extensions of time; and computation of time.
- 1.175 Procedure following entry of cease and desist order.

Subpart J—Procedures Relating to Awards Under the Equal Access to Justice Act in Proceedings Before the Department

GENERAL PROVISIONS

- 1.180 Definitions.
- 1.181 Purpose of these rules.
- 1.182 When the Act applies.
- 1.183 Proceedings covered.
- 1.184 Eligibility of applicants.
- 1.185 Standards for awards.
- 1.186 Allowable fees and expenses.
- 1.187 Rulemaking on maximum rates for attorney fees.
- 1.188 Awards against other agencies.
- 1.189 Delegations of authority.

INFORMATION REQUIRED FROM APPLICANTS

- 1.190 Contents of application.
- 1.191 Net worth exhibit.
- 1.192 Documentation of fees and expenses.
- 1.193 Time for filing application.

PROCEDURES FOR CONSIDERING APPLICATIONS

- 1.194 Filing and service of documents.
- 1.195 Answer to application.
- 1.196 Reply.
- 1.197 Comments by other parties.
- 1.198 Settlement.
- 1.199 Further proceedings.
- 1.200 Decision.
- 1.201 Department review.
- 1.202 Judicial review.
- 1.203 Payment of award.

Subpart K—Appearance of USDA Employees as Witnesses in Judicial or Administrative Proceedings

- 1.210 Purpose.
- 1.211 Definitions.
- 1.212 General.
- 1.213 Appearance as a witness on behalf of the United States.
- 1.214 Appearance as a witness on behalf of a party other than the United States where the United States is not a party.
- 1.215 Subpoenas duces tecum for USDA records in judicial or administrative proceedings in which the United States is not a party.
- 1.216 Appearance as a witness or production of documents on behalf of a party other than the United States where the United States is a party.
- 1.217 Witness fees and travel expenses.
- 1.218 Penalty.
- 1.219 Delegations.

Subpart L—Procedures Related to Administrative Hearings Under the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1986

- 1.301 Basis, purpose and scope.
- 1.302 Definitions.
- 1.303 Basis for civil penalties and assessments.
- 1.304 Investigation.
- 1.305 Review by the reviewing official.
- 1.306 Prerequisites for issuing a complaint.
- 1.307 Complaint.
- 1.308 Service of complaint and notice of hearing.
- 1.309 Answer and request for hearing.
- 1.310 Default upon failure to file an answer.
- 1.311 Referral of complaint and answer to the ALJ.
- 1.312 Procedure where respondent does not request a hearing.
- 1.313 Procedure where respondent requests a hearing; notice of hearing.
- 1.314 Parties to the hearing.
- 1.315 Separation of functions.
- 1.316 Ex parte contacts.
- 1.317 Disqualification of reviewing official or ALJ.
- 1.318 Rights of parties.
- 1.319 Authority of the ALJ.
- 1.320 Prehearing conferences.
- 1.321 Disclosure of documents.
- 1.322 Discovery.
- 1.323 Subpoenas for attendance at hearing.
- 1.324 Fees.
- 1.325 Form, filing and service of papers.
- 1.326 Computation of time.
- 1.327 Motions.
- 1.328 Sanctions.
- 1.329 The hearing and burden of proof.
- 1.330 Location of hearing.
- 1.331 Witnesses.
- 1.332 Evidence.
- 1.333 The record.

Office of the Secretary, USDA

§ 1.3

- 1.334 Post-hearing briefs.
- 1.335 Determining the amount of penalties and assessments.
- 1.336 Initial decision of the ALJ.
- 1.337 Reconsideration of initial decision.
- 1.338 Appeal to the judicial officer.
- 1.339 Stays ordered by the Department of Justice.
- 1.340 Stay pending appeal.
- 1.341 Judicial review.
- 1.342 Collection of civil penalties and assessments.
- 1.343 Right to administrative offset.
- 1.344 Deposit to Treasury of the United States.
- 1.345 Settlement.
- 1.346 Limitation.

Subpart M—Rules of Practice Governing Adjudication of Sourcing Area Applications and Formal Review of Sourcing Areas Pursuant to the Forest Resources Conservation and Shortage Relief Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 620 et seq.)

- 1.410 Meaning of words.
- 1.411 Definitions.
- 1.412 Institution of proceedings.
- 1.413 Submission of a sourcing area application.
- 1.414 Docket number.
- 1.415 Notification of proceedings.
- 1.416 Comment period.
- 1.417 Review period.
- 1.418 Procedure upon no request for hearing.
- 1.419 Amendment of a sourcing area application.
- 1.420 Consent recommendation.
- 1.421 Prehearing conferences and procedures.
- 1.422 Conduct of the hearing.
- 1.423 Post-hearing procedure.
- 1.424 Motions and requests.
- 1.425 Judges.
- 1.426 Appeal to Judicial Officer.
- 1.427 Filing; identification of parties of record; service; and computation of time.
- 1.428 Depositions.
- 1.429 Ex parte communications.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Official Records

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301, 552; 7 U.S.C. 3125a; 31 U.S.C. 9701; and 7 CFR 2.28(b)(7)(viii).

§ 1.1 Purpose and scope.

This subpart establishes policy, procedures, requirements, and responsibilities for administration and coordination of the Freedom of Information Act (“FOIA”), 5 U.S.C. 552, pursuant to

which any person may obtain official records. It also provides rules pertaining to the disclosure of records pursuant to compulsory process. This subpart also serves as the implementing regulations (referred to in § 1.3, “Agency implementing regulations”) for the Office of the Secretary (the immediate offices of the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Under Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries) and for the Office of Communications. The Office of Communications has the primary responsibility for implementation of the FOIA in the Department of Agriculture (“USDA” or “Department”). The term “agency” or “agencies” is used throughout this subpart to include both USDA program agencies and staff offices.

[65 FR 46336, July 28, 2000]

§ 1.2 Policy.

(a) Agencies of USDA shall comply with the time limits set forth in the FOIA and in this subpart for responding to and processing requests and appeals for agency records, unless there are unusual circumstances within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(6)(B) and § 1.16(b). An agency shall notify a requester in writing whenever it is unable to respond to or process a request or appeal within the time limits established by the FOIA.

(b) All agencies of the Department shall comply with the fee schedule provided as appendix A to this subpart, with regard to the charging of fees for providing copies of records and related services to requesters.

[65 FR 46337, July 28, 2000]

§ 1.3 Agency implementing regulations.

Each agency of the Department shall promulgate regulations setting forth the following:

(a) The location and hours of operation of the agency office or offices where members of the public may gain access to those materials required by 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(2) and § 1.4 to be made available for public inspection and copying.

(b) Information regarding the publication and distribution (by sale or otherwise) of indexes and supplements to

§ 1.4

indexes that are maintained in accordance with the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(2) and § 1.4(c);

(c) The title and mailing address of the official or officials of the agency authorized to receive requests for records submitted in accordance with § 1.5(a), and to make determinations regarding whether to grant or deny such requests. Authority to make such determinations includes authority to:

(1) Extend the 20 working day administrative deadline for reply pursuant to § 1.16;

(2) Make discretionary releases pursuant to § 1.19(b);

(3) Make determinations regarding the charging of fees pursuant to appendix A to this subpart;

(d) The title and mailing address of the agency official who is authorized to receive appeals submitted in accordance with § 1.14 and to make determinations regarding whether to grant or deny such appeals. Authority to determine appeals includes authority to:

(1) Extend the 20 working day administrative deadline for reply pursuant to § 1.16 (to the extent the maximum extension authorized by § 1.16(c) was not used with regard to the initial request;

(2) Make discretionary releases pursuant to § 1.19(b);

(3) Make determinations regarding the charging of fees pursuant to appendix A to this subpart; and

(e) Other information which would be of concern to a person wishing to request records from that agency in accordance with this subpart.

[65 FR 46337, July 28, 2000]

§ 1.4 Public access to certain materials.

(a) In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(2), each agency within the Department shall make the following materials available for public inspection and copying (unless they are promptly published and copies offered for sale):

(1) Final opinions, including concurring and dissenting opinions, as well as orders, made in the adjudication of cases;

(2) Those statements of policy and interpretation which have been adopted by the agency and are not published in the FEDERAL REGISTER;

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

(3) Administrative staff manuals and instructions to staff that affect a member of the public;

(4) Copies of all records, regardless of form or format, which have been released pursuant to a FOIA request under 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(3), and which because of the nature of their subject matter, have become or are likely to become the subject of subsequent requests for substantially the same records. Agencies shall decide on a case by case basis whether records fall into this category, based on the following factors:

(i) Previous experience with similar records;

(ii) The particular characteristics of the records involved, including their nature and the type of information contained in them; and

(iii) The identity and number of requesters and whether there is widespread media, historical, academic, or commercial interest in the records.

(5) A general index of the records referred to in paragraph (a)(4) of this section.

(b) Records encompassed within paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(5) of this section created on or after November 1, 1996, shall be made available to the public by computer telecommunications or, if computer telecommunications means have not been established by the agency, by other electronic means.

(c) Each agency of the Department shall maintain and make available for public inspection and copying current indexes providing identifying information regarding any matter issued, adopted or promulgated after July 4, 1967, and required by paragraph (a) of this section to be made available or published. Each agency shall publish and make available for distribution copies of such indexes and supplements to such indexes at least quarterly, unless it determines by notice published in the FEDERAL REGISTER that publication would be unnecessary and impracticable. After issuance of such notice, each agency shall provide copies of any index upon request at a cost not to exceed the direct cost of duplication.

(d) Each agency is responsible for preparing reference material or a guide for requesting records or information

from that agency. This guide shall also include an index of all major information systems, and a description of major information and record locator systems.

(e) Each agency shall also prepare a handbook for obtaining information from that agency. The handbook should be a short, simple explanation to the public of what the FOIA is designed to do, and how a member of the public can use it to access government records. The handbook should be available on paper and through electronic means, and it should identify how a requester can access agency Freedom of Information Act annual reports. Similarly, the annual reports should refer to the handbook and how to obtain it.

(f) It is appropriate to make frequently requested records available in accordance with paragraph (a)(4) of this section in situations where public access in a timely manner is important, and it is not intended to apply where there may be a limited number of requests over a short period of time from a few requesters. Agencies may remove a record from this access medium when the appropriate official determines that it is unlikely there will be substantial further requests for that document.

[65 FR 46337, July 28, 2000]

§ 1.5 Requests for records.

(a) Any person who wishes to inspect or obtain copies of any record of any agency of the Department shall submit a request in writing and address the request to the official designated in regulations promulgated by that agency. The requester may ask for a fee waiver. All such requests for records shall be deemed to have been made pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, regardless of whether the request specifically mentions the Freedom of Information Act. To facilitate processing of a request, the requester should place the phrase "FOIA REQUEST" in capital letters on the front of the envelope or on the cover sheet of the facsimile transmittal.

(b) A request must reasonably describe the records to enable agency personnel to locate them with reasonable effort. Where possible, a requester should supply specific information re-

garding dates, titles, names of individuals, names of offices, and names of agencies or other organizations that may help identify the records. If the request relates to a matter in pending litigation, the requester should identify the court and its location.

(c) If an agency determines that a request does not reasonably describe the records, the agency shall inform the requester of this fact and extend the requester an opportunity to clarify the request or to confer promptly with knowledgeable agency personnel to attempt to identify the records the requester is seeking. The "date of receipt" in such instances, for purposes of § 1.13, shall be the date of receipt of the amended or clarified request.

(d) If a request for records or a fee waiver made under this subpart is denied, the requester shall have the right to appeal the denial. Requesters also may appeal agency determinations of a requester's status for purposes of fee levels under sec. 5 of appendix A to this subpart. All appeals must be in writing and addressed to the official designated in regulations promulgated by the agency which denied the request. To facilitate processing of an appeal, the requester should place the phrase "FOIA APPEAL" in capital letters on the front of the envelope or on the cover sheet of the fax transmittal.

(e) Requests that are not addressed to a specific agency in USDA, or which pertain to more than one USDA agency, or which are sent to the wrong agency of USDA, should be forwarded to the Department's FOIA Officer in the Office of Communications, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250.

(f) The Department FOIA Officer will determine which agency or agencies should process the request, and, where necessary, refer the request to the appropriate agency or agencies. The Department FOIA Officer will also notify the requester of the referral and of the name of each agency to which the request has been referred.

(g) A request will be properly received when it is in the possession of the component agency that has responsibility for maintaining the requested records.

§ 1.6

(h) Each agency shall develop and maintain a record of all written requests and appeals received in that agency. The record shall include the names of the requester; a brief summary of the information requested; whether the request or appeal was granted, denied, or partially denied; the exemption from mandatory disclosure under 5 U.S.C. 552(b) upon which any denial was based; and the amount of any fees associated with the request or appeal.

[65 FR 46337, July 28, 2000]

§ 1.6 Aggregating requests.

When an agency reasonably believes that a requester, or a group of requesters acting in concert, is attempting to break a request down into a series of requests for the purpose of evading the assessment of fees, the agency may aggregate any such requests and charge accordingly. One element that may be considered in determining whether such a belief would be reasonable is the brevity of the time period during which the requests have been made.

[65 FR 46338, July 28, 2000]

§ 1.7 Agency response to requests for records.

(a) 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(6)(A)(i) provides that each agency of the Department to which a request for records is submitted in accordance with § 1.5(a) shall inform the requester of its determination concerning that request within 20 working days of its date of receipt (excepting Saturdays, Sundays, and legal public holidays), plus any extension authorized under § 1.16. If the agency determines to grant the request, it shall inform the requester of any conditions surrounding the granting of the request (*e.g.*, payment of fees) and the approximate date upon which the agency will provide the requested records. If the agency grants only a portion of the request, it shall treat the portion not granted as a denial, and make a reasonable effort to estimate the volume of the records denied and provide this estimate to the requester, unless providing such an estimate would harm an interest protected by an exemption of the FOIA. If the agency determines to deny the request in part or in whole, it

7 CFR Subtitle A (1–1–01 Edition)

shall immediately inform the requester of that decision and provide the following:

- (1) The reasons for the denial;
- (2) The name and title or position of each person responsible for denial of the request;
- (3) The requester's right to appeal such denial and the title and address of the official to whom such appeal is to be addressed; and
- (4) The requirement that such appeal be made within 45 days of the date of the denial.

(b) If the reason for not fulfilling a request is that the records requested are in the custody of another agency outside USDA, other than in the permanent custody of the National Archives and Records Administration ("NARA"), the agency shall inform the requester of this fact and shall forward the request to that agency or Department for processing in accordance with its regulations. If the records are in the permanent custody of NARA, the agency shall so inform the requester. Information about obtaining access to records at NARA may be obtained through the NARA Archival Information Locator (NAIL) Database at <http://www.nara.gov/nara.nail.html>, or by calling NARA at (301) 713-6800. If the agency has no knowledge of requested records or if no records exist, the agency shall notify the requester of that fact.

[65 FR 46338, July 28, 2000]

§ 1.8 Multitrack processing.

(a) When an agency has a significant number of requests, the nature of which precludes a determination within 20 working days, the requests may be processed in a multitrack processing system, based on the date of receipt, the amount of work and time involved in processing the request, and whether the request qualifies for expedited processing.

(b) Agencies may establish as many processing tracks as appropriate; processing within each track shall be based on a first-in, first-out concept, and rank-ordered by the date of receipt of the request.

(c) Agencies may provide a requester whose request does not qualify for the fastest track an opportunity to limit

Office of the Secretary, USDA

§ 1.11

the scope of the request in order to qualify for a faster track. This multi-track processing system does not lessen agency responsibility to exercise due diligence in processing requests in the most expeditious manner possible.

(d) Agencies shall process requests in each track on a “first-in, first-out” basis, unless there are unusual circumstances as set forth in § 1.16, or the requester is entitled to expedited processing as set forth in § 1.9.

[65 FR 46338, July 28, 2000]

§ 1.9 Expedited processing.

(a) A requester may apply for expedited processing at the time of the initial request for records. Within ten calendar days of its receipt of a request for expedited processing, an agency shall decide whether to grant it, and shall notify the requester of the decision. Once the determination has been made to grant expedited processing, an agency shall process the request as soon as practicable. If a request for expedited processing is denied, the agency shall act expeditiously on any appeal of that decision.

(b) A request or appeal will be taken out of order and given expedited treatment whenever the agency determines that the requester has established either of the following criteria:

(1) Circumstances in which the lack of expedited treatment could reasonably be expected to pose an imminent threat to the life or physical safety of an individual; or

(2) An urgency to inform the public about an actual or alleged federal government activity, if made by an individual primarily engaged in disseminating information. Representatives of the news media would normally qualify as individuals primarily engaged in disseminating information; however, other requesters must demonstrate that their primary activity involves publishing or otherwise disseminating information to the public as a whole, and not just a particular segment or group. “Urgency” contemplates that the information has a particular value that will be lost if not disseminated quickly. Ordinarily this means a breaking news story of general public interest. Information of historical interest only or information sought for litigation

or commercial activities would not meet the test of urgency, nor would a news media publication or broadcast deadline unrelated to the news breaking nature of the information.

(c) A requester who seeks expedited processing must provide a written statement that the requester has certified to be true and correct to the best of the requester’s knowledge, explaining in detail the basis for requesting expedited processing. The agency will not consider the request to have been received unless accompanied by a written, certified statement, and will be under no obligation to consider the request for expedited processing until it receives such a written, certified statement.

(d) the same procedures apply to requests for expedited processing of administrative appeals.

[65 FR 46338, July 28, 2000]

§ 1.10 Search services.

Search services are services of agency personnel—clerical or professional—used in trying to find the records, that are responsive to a request. Search services includes both manual and electronic searches and time spent examining records for the purpose of finding information that is within the scope of the request. Search services also include services to transport personnel to places of record storage, or records to the location of personnel for the purpose of the search, if such services are reasonably necessary.

[65 FR 46339, July 28, 2000]

§ 1.11 Review services.

(a) Review services are services of agency personnel—clerical or professional—in examining records, both paper and electronic, located in response to a request that is for a commercial use (as specified in sec. 6 of appendix A to this subpart) to determine whether any portion of any record located is exempt from mandatory disclosure.

(b) Review services include processing any records for disclosure *e.g.*, doing all that is necessary to redact exempt portions and otherwise prepare records for release.

§ 1.12

(c) Review services do not include the time spent resolving general legal or policy issues regarding the application of exemptions.

[65 FR 46339, July 28, 2000]

§ 1.12 Handling information from a private business.

Each USDA agency is responsible for making the final determination with regard to the disclosure or nondisclosure of information in agency records that has been submitted by a business. When, in the course of responding to an FOIA request, an agency cannot readily determine whether the information obtained from a person is privileged or confidential business information, the policy of USDA is to obtain and consider the views of the submitter of the information and to provide the submitter an opportunity to object to any decision to disclose the information. If a request (including a subpoena duces tecum as described in § 1.215) is received in USDA for information that has been submitted by a business, the agency shall:

(a) Provide the business information submitter with prompt notification of a request for that information (unless it is readily determined by the agency that the information requested should not be disclosed or, on the other hand, that the information is not exempt by law from disclosure). Afford business information submitter reasonable time in which to object to the disclosure of any specified portion of the information. The submitter must explain fully all grounds upon which disclosure is opposed. For example, if the submitter maintains that disclosure is likely to cause substantial harm to its competitive position, the submitter must explain item-by-item why disclosure would cause such harm. Information provided by a business submitter pursuant to this paragraph may itself be subject to disclosure under FOIA;

(b) Notify the requester of the need to inform the submitter of a request for submitted business information;

(c) Determine whether the requested records are exempt from disclosure or must be released;

(d) Provide business information submitters with notice of any determination to disclose such records prior to

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

the disclosure date, in order that the matter may be considered for possible judicial intervention; and

(e) Notify business information submitters promptly of all instances in which FOIA requesters bring suit seeking to compel disclosure of submitted information.

[65 FR 46339, July 28, 2000]

§ 1.13 Date of receipt of requests or appeals.

The date of receipt of a request or appeal shall be the date it is received in the agency and office responsible for the administrative processing of FOIA requests or appeals.

[65 FR 46339, July 28, 2000]

§ 1.14 Appeals.

(a) Requesters seeking administrative appeal of a denial of a request for records or denial of a fee waiver must ensure that the appeal is received by the agency within 45 days of the date of the denial letter.

(b) Each agency shall provide for review of appeals by an official different from the official or officials designated to make initial denials.

(c) 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(6)(A)(ii) provides that each agency in the Department to which an appeal of a denial is submitted shall inform the requester of its determination concerning that appeal within 20 working days (excepting Saturdays, Sundays, and legal public holidays), plus any extension authorized by § 1.16, of its date of receipt. If the agency determines to grant the appeal, it shall inform the requester of any conditions surrounding the granting of the request (e.g., payment of fees) and the approximate date upon which compliance will be effected. If the agency grants only a portion of the appeal, it shall treat the portion not granted as a denial. If it determines to deny the appeal either in part or in whole, it shall inform the requester of that decision and of the following:

(1) The reasons for denial;

(2) The name and title or position of each person responsible for denial of the appeal; and

(3) The right to judicial review of the denial in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(4).

(d) Each agency, upon a determination that it wishes to deny an appeal, shall send a copy of the records requested and of all correspondence relating to the request to the Assistant General Counsel, General Law Division, Office of the General Counsel ("Assistant General Counsel"). When the volume of records is so large as to make sending a copy impracticable, the agency shall enclose an informative summary of those records. The agency shall not deny an appeal until it receives concurrence from the Assistant General Counsel.

(e) The Assistant General Counsel shall promptly review the matter (including necessary coordination with the agency) and render all necessary assistance to enable the agency to respond to the appeal within the administrative deadline or any extension of the administrative deadline.

[65 FR 46339, July 28, 2000]

§ 1.15 General provisions respecting release of records.

(a) When releasing documents, agencies shall provide the record in any form or format the requester specifies, if the record is readily reproducible in that form or format. Agencies shall make reasonable efforts to maintain their records in forms or formats that are reproducible. In responding to requests for records, agencies shall make reasonable efforts to search for records in electronic form or format, except when such efforts would significantly interfere with the operation of an agency's automated information system. Such determinations shall be made on a case-by-case basis.

(b) In the event a requested record contains some portions that are exempt from mandatory disclosure and others that are not, the official responding to the request shall ensure that all reasonably segregable non-exempt portions are disclosed, and that all exempt portions are identified according to the specific exemption or exemptions which are applicable. The amount of deleted information shall be indicated on the released portion of paper records. Deletions may be marked by use of brackets or darkened areas indicating removal of information, or by any other method that

would reasonably demonstrate the extent of the deletion. In the case of electronic deletion, or deletion in audio-visual or microfiche records, if technically feasible, the amount of redacted information shall be indicated at the place in the records, if technically feasible, the amount of redacted information shall be indicated at the place in the record where such deletion was made. This may be done by use of brackets, shaded areas, or some other identifiable technique which will clearly show the limits of the deleted information.

(c) If, in connection with a request or an appeal, a charge is to be made in accordance with sec. 8 of appendix A to this subpart, agencies shall inform the requester of the fee amount and of the basis for the charge. Each agency, in accordance with sec. 8 of appendix A to this subpart, may require payment of the entire fee, or a portion of the fee, before it provides the requested records. An agency shall require full payment of any delinquent fee owed by the requester plus any applicable interest prior to releasing records on a subsequent request or appeal. If a requester refuses to remit payment in advance, an agency may refuse to process the request or appeal with written notice to that effect forwarded to the requester. The "date of receipt" appeal for which advance payment has been required shall be the date that payment is received.

(d) In the event compliance with the request or appeal involves inspection of records by the requester rather than providing copies of the records, the agency response shall include the name, mailing address, and telephone number of the person to be contacted to arrange a mutually convenient time for such inspection.

(e) Whenever duplication fees, or search fees for unsuccessful searches (see sec. 4(f) of appendix A to this subpart), are anticipated to exceed \$25.00, and the requester has not indicated, in advance, a willingness to pay fees as high as those anticipated, agencies shall notify the requester of the amount of the anticipated fee. If an extensive and therefore costly successful search is anticipated, agencies also

§ 1.16

should notify requesters of the anticipated fees. The notification shall offer the requester the opportunity to confer with agency personnel to reform the request to meet the requester's needs at a lower fee. In appropriate cases, an advance deposit in accordance with sec. 8 of appendix A to this subpart may be required.

[65 FR 46340, July 28, 2000]

§ 1.16 Extension of administrative deadlines.

(a) In unusual circumstances as specified in this section, when additional time is needed to respond to the initial request or to an appeal, agencies shall acknowledge the request or the appeal in writing within the 20 working day time period, describe the unusual circumstances requiring the delay, and indicate the anticipated date for a substantive response that may not exceed 10 additional working days, except as provided in the following:

(1) In instances in which the agency, with respect to a particular request, has extended the response date by 10 additional working days, if the agency finds that it cannot make a response determination within the additional 10 working day period, the agency shall notify the requester and provide the requester an opportunity to limit the scope of the request to allow the agency to process the request within the extended time limit, or an alternative time frame for processing the request or a modified request.

(2) If the requester refuses to reasonably modify the request or arrange for an alternative time frame for processing the request, the FOIA provides that such refusal shall be considered as a factor in determining whether there are exceptional circumstances that warrant granting additional time for the agency to complete its review of the records, as set forth in 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(6)(C)(iii). The term "exceptional circumstances" does not include a delay that results from a predictable agency backlog, unless the agency demonstrates reasonable progress in reducing its backlog of pending requests.

(b) As used in this section, "unusual circumstances" that may justify delay are:

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

(1) The need to search for and collect the requested records from field facilities or other establishments that are separate from the office processing the request;

(2) The need to search for, collect, and appropriately examine a voluminous amount of separate and distinct records which are demanded in a single request; or

(3) The need for consultation, which shall be conducted with all practicable speed, with another Department or agency having a substantial interest in the determination of the request or among two or more components of agency having substantial subject-matter interest in the request.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (B): Consultation regarding policy or legal issues between an agency and the Office of the General Counsel, Office of Communications, or the Department of Justice is not a basis for extension under this section.

(c) The 10-day extension authorized by this section may be divided between the initial and appellate reviews, but in no event shall the total extension exceed 10 working days.

(d) Nothing in this section shall preclude the agency and the requester from agreeing to an extension of time. Any such agreement should be confirmed in writing and should specify clearly the total time agreed upon.

[65 FR 46340, July 28, 2000]

§ 1.17 Failure to meet administrative deadlines.

In the event an agency fails to meet the administrative deadlines set forth in §§ 1.7 or 1.14, plus any extension authorized by § 1.16, it shall notify the requester, state the reasons for the delay, and the date by which it expects to dispatch a determination. Although the requester may be deemed to have exhausted his or her administrative remedies under 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(6)(C), the agency shall continue processing the request as expeditiously as possible and dispatch the determination when it is reached in the same manner and form as if it had been reached within the applicable deadline.

[65 FR 46341, July 28, 2000]

Office of the Secretary, USDA

§ 1.22

§ 1.18 Fee schedule.

Pursuant to § 2.28 of this title, the Chief Financial Officer is delegated authority to promulgate regulations providing for a uniform fee schedule applicable to all agencies of the Department regarding requests for records under this subpart. The regulations providing for a uniform fee schedule are found in appendix A to this subpart.

[65 FR 46341, July 28, 2000]

§ 1.19 Exemptions and discretionary release.

(a) All agency records, except those specifically exempted from mandatory disclosure by one or more provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552(b), shall be made promptly available to any person submitting a request under this subpart.

(b) Agencies are authorized, in their sole discretion, to make discretionary releases when such release is not otherwise specifically prohibited by Executive Order, statute, or regulation.

[65 FR 46341, July 28, 2000]

§ 1.20 Annual report.

(a) Each agency of the Department shall compile the following Freedom of Information Act statistics on a fiscal year basis beginning October 1, 1997, and report the following information to the Office of Communications no later than November 30 following the fiscal year's close:

(1) The number of requests for records received and the number of requests which were processed;

(2) The number of determinations made not to comply with initial requests for records made to it under § 1.5(a), and the reasons for each such determinations;

(3) The number of appeals made by persons under § 1.14(b), the result of such appeals, and the reason for the action upon each appeal that results in a denial of information.

(4) A complete list of all statutes that the agency relies upon to authorize the agency to withhold information under 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(3), a description of whether a court has upheld the decision of the agency to withhold information under each such statute, and a concise description of the scope of any information withheld;

(5) The number of requests for records pending before the agency as of September 30 of the preceding year, and the median number of days that such requests had been pending before the agency as of that date;

(6) The median number of days taken by the agency to process different types of requests;

(7) The total amount of fees collected by the agency for processing requests;

(8) The number of full-time staff of the agency devoted to processing requests for records under this section, and the total amount expended by the agency for processing such requests.

(b) Each agency shall compile the information required by paragraph (a) of this section for the preceding fiscal year into a report and submit this report to the Director of Communications, Office of Communications, no later than November 30 following the fiscal year's close.

(c) The Director of Communications, Office of Communications, shall combine the reports from all the agencies within USDA into a Departmental report, and shall submit to the Attorney General on or before February 1 of each year in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(e).

(d) Each agency shall make the report available to the public including by computer telecommunications, or if computer telecommunications means have not been established by the agency, by other electronic means.

[65 FR 46341, July 28, 2000]

§ 1.21 Compilation of new records.

Nothing in 5 U.S.C. 552 or this subpart requires that any agency create a new record in order to fulfill a request for records. However, an agency is required to provide a record in a form or format specified by a requester, if the record is readily reproducible by the agency in the form or format requested. Creation of records may be undertaken voluntarily if the agency determines this action to be in the public interest or the interest of USDA.

[65 FR 46341, July 28, 2000]

§ 1.22 Authentication.

When a request is received for an authenticated copy of a document which

§ 1.23

the agency determines to make available to the requesting party, the agency shall cause a correct copy to be prepared and sent to the Office of the General Counsel which shall certify the same and cause the seal of the Department to be affixed, except that the Hearing Clerk in the Office of Administrative Law Judges may authenticate copies of documents in the records of the Hearing Clerk and that the Director of the National Appeals Division may authenticate copies of documents in the records of the National Appeals Division.

[65 FR 46341, July 28, 2000]

§ 1.23 Records in formal adjudication proceedings.

Records in formal adjudication proceedings are on file in the Hearing Clerk's office, Office of Administrative Law Judges, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250, and shall be made available to the public.

[65 FR 46341, July 28, 2000]

§ 1.24 Preservation of records.

Agencies shall preserve all correspondence relating to the requests it receives under this subpart, and all records processed pursuant to such requests, until such time as the destruction of such correspondence and records is authorized pursuant to Title 44 of the United States Code, and appropriate records disposition authority granted by NARA. Under no circumstances shall records be sent to a Federal Records Center, transferred to the permanent custody of NARA, or destroyed while they are the subject of a pending request, appeal, or civil action under the FOIA.

[65 FR 46341, July 28, 2000]

§ 1.25 Implementing regulations for the Office of the Secretary and the Office of Communications.

(a) For the Office of the Secretary and for the Office of Communications, the regulations required by § 1.3 are as follows:

(1) Records available for public inspection and copying may be obtained in Room 536-A, Jamie L. Whitten Federal Building, USDA, Washington, DC

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

20250 during the hours of 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. by prior appointment;

(2) Any indexes and supplements which are maintained in accordance with the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(2) and § 1.5(b) will also be available in Room 536-A, Jamie L. Whitten Federal Building, USDA, Washington, DC 20250 during the hours of 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.;

(3) The person authorized to receive Freedom of Information Act requests and to determine whether to grant or deny such requests is the FOIA Officer, Office of Communications, USDA, Washington, DC 20250;

(4) The official authorized to receive appeals from denial of FOIA requests and to determine whether to grant or deny such appeals is the Director of Communications, Office of Communications, USDA, Washington, DC 20250.

(b) The organization and functions of the Office of the Secretary and the Office of Communications is as follows:

(1) The Office of the Secretary provides the overall policy guidance and direction of the activities of the Department of Agriculture. Department-wide policy statements and announcements are made from this office.

(2) The Office of the Secretary consists of the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Under Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries, and other staff members.

(3) In the absence of the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary, responsibility for the operation of the Department of Agriculture is as delegated at part 2, subpart A, of this title.

(4) The Office of Communications provides policy direction, review, and coordination of public information programs of the Department of Agriculture. The Office of Communications has responsibility for maintaining the flow of information to the mass communications media, various constituency groups, and the general public.

(5) The Office of Communications is headed by the Director of Communications. In the Director's absence, the Office of Communications is headed by the Deputy Director.

[65 FR 46341, July 28, 2000]

Office of the Secretary, USDA

Pt. 1, Subpt. A, App. A

APPENDIX A TO SUBPART A—FEE SCHEDULE

Section 1. General.

This schedule sets forth fees to be charged for providing copies of records—including photographic reproductions, microfilm, maps and mosaics, and related services—under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). Records and related services are available at the locations specified by agencies in their FOIA implementing regulations. The fees set forth in this schedule are applicable to all agencies of the Department of Agriculture, and are based upon guidelines prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued at 52 FR 10012 (March 27, 1987). No higher fees or charges in addition to those provided for in this schedule may be charged a party requesting services under the Freedom of Information Act.

Section 2. Types of services for which fees may be charged.

Subject to the criteria set forth in section 5 of this appendix, fees may be assessed under the Freedom of Information Act on all requests involving such services as record search, duplication, and review. Fees may also be charged in situations involving special service to a request, such as certifying that records requested are true copies, or sending records by special methods such as express mail, etc. For services not covered by the FOIA or by this appendix, agencies may set their own fees in accordance with applicable law, or costs incurred will be assessed the requester at the actual cost to the Government. For example, where records are required to be shipped from one office to another by commercial carrier in order to timely answer a request, the actual freight charge will be assessed the requester.

Section 3. Instances in which fees will not be charged.

(a) Except for requests seeking records for a commercial use (as specified in section 5 of this appendix), no charge shall be made for either: (1) The first 100 pages of duplicated records (8½" x 14" or smaller-size paper); or (2) The first two hours of manual search time, or the equivalent value of computer search time as defined in section 4(e) of this appendix.

(b) No charge shall be made—even to commercial use requesters—if the cost of collecting a fee would be equal to or greater than the fee itself. For USDA, this figure has been calculated to be \$25.00.

(c) Fees may not be charged for time spent by an agency employee in resolving legal or policy issues, or in monitoring a requester's inspection of agency records. No charge shall be made for normal postage costs.

(d) Records shall also be furnished without charge under the following conditions:

(1) When filling requests from other Departments or Government agencies for official use, provided quantities requested are reasonable in number;

(2) When members of the public provide their own copying equipment, in which case no copying fee will be charged (although search and review fees may still be assessed); or

(3) When any notices, decisions, orders, or other materials are required by law to be served on a party in any proceeding or matter before any Department agency.

Section 4. Fees for records and related services.

(a) The fee for photocopies of pages 8½" x 14" or smaller shall be \$0.20 per page (per individual side of sheet).

(b) The fee for photocopies larger than 8½" x 14" shall be \$0.50 per linear foot of the longest side of the copy.

(c) The fee for other forms of duplicated records, such as microform, audio-visual materials, or machine-readable documentation (i.e., magnetic tape or disk), shall be the actual direct cost of producing the records.

(d) Manual searches shall be charged for in one of the two following manners in the given order:

(1) When feasible, at the salary rate of the employee conducting the search, plus 16 percent of the employee's basic pay; or

(2) Where a homogeneous class of personnel is used exclusively, at the rate of \$10.00 per hour for clerical time, and \$20.00 per hour for supervisory or professional time. Charges should be computed to the nearest quarter hour required for the search. A homogeneous class of personnel, for purposes of conducting manual searches and where more than one individual is involved, is a group of employees of like rank, grade, pay or position. A heterogeneous class of personnel is a group of employees of unlike rank, grade, pay, or position. If a heterogeneous class of personnel is involved in a search then the search shall be charged for at the salary rate of the individuals.

(e) Mainframe computer searches and services shall be charged for at the rates established in the Users Manual or Handbook published by the computer center at which the work will be performed. Where the rate has not been established, the rate shall be \$27.00 per minute. Searches using computers other than mainframes shall be charged for at the manual search rate.

(1) Other rates are published and may be examined at the following places:

Fort Collins Computer Center Users Manual
Fort Collins Computer Center, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 3825 East Mulberry Street (P.O. Box 1206), Fort Collins, Colo. 80521.

National Finance Center, Cost, Productivity & Analysis Section, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 13800 Old Gentilly Road, New Orleans, La. 70129.

Kansas City Computer Center Users Manual
Kansas City Computer Center, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 8930 Ward Parkway (P.O. Box 205), Kansas City, MO. 64141.

Washington Computer Center Users Handbook: Washington Computer Center, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Room S-100, South Building, 12th Street and Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20250.

St. Louis Computer Center, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1520 Market Street, St. Louis, MO. 63103.

(f) Charges for unsuccessful searches, or searches which fail to locate records or which locate records which are exempt from disclosure, shall be assessed at the same fee rate as searches which result in disclosure of records.

(g) The fee for providing review services shall be the hourly salary rate (i.e., basic pay plus 16 percent) of the employee conducting the review to determine whether any information is exempt from mandatory disclosure.

(h) The fee for Certifications shall be \$5.00 each; Authentications under Department Seal (including aerial photographs), \$10.00 each.

(i) All other costs incurred by USDA agencies will be assessed the requester at the actual cost to the Government.

(j) The fees specified in paragraphs (a) through (g) of this section apply to all requests for services under the FOIA, unless no fee is to be charged, or the agency has determined to waive or reduce those fees pursuant to section 6 of this appendix. No higher fees or charges in addition to those provided for in this appendix may be charged for services under the FOIA.

(k) The fees specified in paragraphs (h) and (i) of this section and in section 17 of this appendix apply to requests for services other than those subject to the FOIA. The authority for establishment of these fees is at 31 U.S.C. 9701 and other applicable laws.

(l) Except as provided in section 11 of this appendix, for services not subject to the FOIA, and not covered by paragraph (h) of this section, agencies may set their own fees in accordance with applicable law.

Section 5. Levels of fees for each category of requesters.

Under the FOIA, there are four categories of FOIA requesters: Commercial use requesters, educational and non-commercial scientific institutions; representatives of the news media; and all other requesters. FOIA

prescribes specific levels of fees for each category:

(a) Commercial use requesters—For commercial use requesters, agencies shall assess charges which recover the full direct costs of searching for, reviewing for release, and duplicating the records sought. Commercial use requesters are not entitled to the free search time or duplication referenced in section 3(a) of this appendix. Agencies may recover the cost of searching for and reviewing records for commercial use requesters even if there is ultimately no disclosure of records.

(1) A commercial use requester is defined as one who seeks information for a use or purpose that furthers the commercial, trade, or profit interests of the requester or the person on whose behalf the request is made.

(2) In determining whether a requester properly belongs in this category, agencies must determine whether the requester will put the records to a commercial use. Where an agency has reasonable cause to doubt the use to which a requester will put the records sought, or where that use is not clear from the request itself, the agency may seek additional clarification from the requester.

(b) Educational and non-commercial scientific institution requesters—Fees for this category of requesters shall be limited to the cost of providing duplication service alone, minus the charge for the first 100 reproduced pages. No charge shall be made for search or review services. To qualify for this category, requesters must show that the request is being made as authorized by and under the auspices of an eligible institution and that the records are not sought for a commercial use, but are sought in furtherance of scholarly research (if the request is from an educational institution) or scientific research (if the request is from a non-commercial scientific institution).

(1) The term *educational institution* refers to a preschool, a public or private elementary or secondary school, an institution of graduate higher education, an institution of undergraduate higher education, an institution of professional education, and an institution of vocational education, which operates a program or programs of scholarly research.

(2) The term *non-commercial scientific institution* refers to institution that is not operated on a "commercial" (see section 5(a)(1)) of this appendix basis, and which is operated solely for the purpose of conducting scientific research the results of which are not intended to promote any particular product or industry.

(c) Requesters who are representatives of the news media—Fees for this category of requesters shall also be limited to the cost of providing duplication service alone, minus the charge for the first 100 reproduced pages. No charge shall be made for providing search or review services. Requests in this category must not be made for a commercial use.

Office of the Secretary, USDA

Pt. 1, Subpt. A, App. A

(1) The term *representative of the news media* refers to any person actively gathering news for an entity that is organized and operated to publish or broadcast news to the public.

(2) The term *news* means information that is about current events or that would be of current interest to the public.

(3) Examples of news media entities include television or radio stations broadcasting to the public at large, and publishers of periodicals which disseminate news and who make their products available for purchase or subscription by the general public.

(4) *Freelance* journalists may be regarded as working for a news organization if they can demonstrate a solid basis for expecting publication through that organization, even though not actually employed by it.

(d) All other requesters—Fees for requesters who do not fit into the categories described in paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) of this section shall be assessed for the full reasonable direct cost of searching for and duplicating records that are responsive to a request. No charge, however, shall be made to requesters in this category for: (1) The first 100 duplicated pages; or (2) the first two hours of manual search time, or the equivalent value of computer search time as defined in section 4(e) of this appendix.

Section 6. Fee waivers and reductions.

(a) Agencies shall waive or reduce fees on request for records if disclosure of the information in the records is deemed to be in the public interest. A request is in the public interest if it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government, and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester.

(1) In determining when fees shall be waived or reduced, agencies should consider the following six factors:

(i) The subject of the request, i.e., whether the subject of the requested records concerns “the operations or activities of the government”;

(ii) The informative value of the information to be disclosed, i.e., whether the disclosure is “likely to contribute” to an understanding of government operations or activities;

(iii) The contribution to an understanding of the subject by the general public likely to result from disclosure, i.e., whether disclosure of the requested information will contribute to “public understanding”;

(iv) The significance of the contribution to public understanding, i.e., whether the disclosure is likely to contribute “significantly” to public understanding of government operations or activities;

(v) The existence and magnitude of a commercial interest, i.e., whether the requester has a commercial interest that would be furthered by the requested disclosure; and,

(vi) The primary interest in disclosure, i.e., whether the magnitude of the identified commercial interest of the requester is sufficiently large, in comparison with the public interest in disclosure, that disclosure is “primarily in the commercial interest of the requester.”

(2) An agency may, in its discretion, waive or reduce fees associated with a request for disclosure, regardless of whether a waiver or reduction has been requested, if the agency determines that disclosure will primarily benefit the general public.

(3) Agencies may also waive or reduce fees under the following conditions:

(i) Where the furnishings of records or a service without charge or at a reduced rate is an appropriate courtesy to a foreign country or international organization, or where comparable fees are set on a reciprocal basis with a foreign country or an international organization;

(ii) Where the requester is engaged in a nonprofit activity designed for the public safety, health, or welfare; or

(iii) Where it is determined that payment of the full fee by a State or local government or nonprofit group would not be in the interest of the program involved.

(4) Fees shall be waived, however, without discretion in all circumstances where the amount of the fee is \$25.00 or less.

Section 7. Restrictions regarding copies.

(a) Agencies may restrict numbers of photocopies and directives furnished the public to one copy of each page. Copies of forms provided the public shall also be held to the minimum practical. Persons requiring any large quantities should be encouraged to take single copies to commercial sources for further appropriate reproduction.

(b) Single or multiple copies of transcripts, provided to the Department under a reporting service contract, may be obtained by the public from the contractor at a cost not to exceed the cost per page charged to the Department for extra copies. The contractor may add a postage charge when mailing orders to the public, but no other charge may be added.

Section 8. Payments of fees and charges.

(a) Payments should be billed for to the fullest extent possible at the time the requested materials are furnished. Payments should be made by requesters within 30 days of the date of the billing.

(b) Payments shall be made by check, draft, or money order made payable to the Treasury of the United States, although payments may be made in cash, particularly where services are performed in response to a visit to a Department office. All payments should be sent to the address indicated by the agency responding to the request.

Pt. 1, Subpt. A, App. A

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

(c) Where the estimated fees to be charged exceed \$250.00, agencies may require an advance payment of an amount up to the full estimated charges (but not less than 50 percent) from the requester before any of the requested materials are reproduced.

(d) In instances where a requester has previously failed to pay a fee, an agency may require the requester to pay the full amount owed, plus any applicable interest as provided in section 9 of this appendix, as well as the full estimated fee associated with any new request before the agency begins to process that new or subsequent request.

Section 9. Interest charges.

On requests that result in fees being assessed, agencies may begin levying interest charges on an unpaid bill starting on the 31st day following the day on which the billing was sent. Interest will be at the rate prescribed in 31 U.S.C. 3717, and will accrue from the date of the billing.

Section 10. Effect of the Debt Collection Act on fees.

In attempting to collect fees levied under the FOIA, agencies shall abide by the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 3701, 3711-3720A, in disclosing information to consumer reporting agencies and in the use of collection agencies, where appropriate, to encourage payment.

Section 11. Photographic and digital reproductions of microfilm, aerial imagery, and maps.

Microfilm, aerial imagery, and maps that have been obtained in connection with the authorized work of this Department may be sold at the estimated cost of furnishing reproductions of these records, using photographic, digital, or other methods of reproduction as prescribed in this appendix.

Section 12. Agencies which furnish photographic reproductions.

(a) *Aerial Photographic reproductions.* The following agency of the Department furnishes aerial photographic reproductions:

Farm Service Agency (FSA), Aerial Photography Field Office (APFO), USDA, 2222 West 2300 South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84119-2020.

(b) *Other photographic reproductions.* Other types of reproductions may be obtained from the following agency of the Department:

National Agricultural Library, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Office of the Deputy Director, Technical Information Systems, Room 200, NAL Building, Beltsville, MD 20705.

Section 13. Circumstances under which reproductions may be provided free.

Reproductions may be furnished free at the discretion of the agency, if it determines

that furnishing free reproductions is in the public interest, to:

(a) Representatives of the news media for dissemination to the general public.

(b) Agencies of State and local governments carrying on a function related to that of the Department when it will help to accomplish an objective of the Department.

(c) Cooperators and others furthering agricultural programs. Generally, only one print of each photograph should be provided free.

Section 14. Loans.

Aerial photographic film negatives or reproductions may not be loaned outside the Federal Government.

Section 15. Sales of positive prints under government contracts.

The annual contract for furnishing single and double frame slide film negatives and positive prints to agencies of the Department, County Extension Agents, and others cooperating with the Department, carries a stipulation that the successful bidder must agree to furnish slide film positive prints to such persons, organizations, and associations as may be authorized by the Department to purchase them.

Section 16. Procedure for handling orders.

In order to expedite handling, all orders should contain adequate identifying information. Agencies furnishing aerial photographic reproductions require that all such orders identify the photographs. Each agency has its own procedure and order forms.

Section 17. Reproduction prices.

The prices for reproductions listed in this section are for the most generally requested items.

(a) *National Agricultural Library.* The following prices are applicable to National Agricultural Library items only: Reproduction of electrostatic, microfilm, and microfiche copy—\$5.00 for the first 10 pages or fraction thereof, and \$3.00 for each additional 10 pages or fraction thereof. Duplication of NAL-owned microfilm—\$10.00 per reel. Duplication of NAL-owned microfiche—\$5.00 for the first fiche, and \$0.50 for each additional fiche. Charges for manual and automated data base searches for bibliographic or other research information will be made in accordance with section 4, paragraphs (c)-(e) of this appendix. The contract rate charged by the commercial source to the National Agricultural Library for computer services is available at the National Agricultural Library, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Document Delivery Services Branch, 10301 Baltimore Boulevard, Beltsville, Maryland 20705-2351 (301-504-6503).

(b) *General photographic reproductions.* Minimum charge \$1 per order. An extra charge

Office of the Secretary, USDA

Pt. 1, Subpt. A, App. A

may be necessary for excessive laboratory time caused by any special instructions from the purchaser.

Class of work and unit	Price
1. Black and white line negatives:	
4 by 5 (each)	\$6.00
8 by 10 (each)	8.50
11 by 14 (each)	11.00
2. Black and white continuous tone negatives:	
4 by 5 (each)	8.50
8 by 10 (each)	11.00
3. Black and white enlargements: 8 by 10 and smaller (each)	6.50
11 by 14 (each)	11.00
Larger sizes and quantities	(¹)
4. Black and white slides:	
2 x 2 cardboard mounted (from copy negative) (each)	4.00
Blue ozalid slides (each)	5.00
5. Color slides: (2 x 2 cardboard mounted):	
Duplicate color slides:	
Display quality (each) (Display color slides are slides copied from 35mm color slides only)65

Class of work and unit	Price
Repro quality (each)	(¹)
Original color slides (from flat copy) (each) ..	6.50
6. Color enlargements and transparencies: 4 by 5 and larger	(¹)
7. Slide sets:	
1 to 50 frames	14.50
51 to 60 frames	16.50
61 to 75 frames	18.50
76 to 95 frames	21.50
96 to 105 frames	23.00
106 to 130 frames (Prices include printed narrative guide)	26.50
8. Cassettes: (for the corresponding slide sets above)	3.00

¹ By quotation.

(c) *General aerial photographic reproductions.* The prices for various types of aerial photographic reproductions are set forth in this paragraph. Size measurements refer to the approximate size in inches of the paper required to produce the reproduction.

Size	Price
Black and White Reproductions	
10x10 Paper	\$5.00
10x10 Film Positive	10.00
10x10 Film Positive AT	10.00
10x10 Film Positive Scan	15.00
10x10 Film Duplicate Negative	3.00
10x10 Film Internegative	4.50
12x12 Paper	12.00
17x17 Paper	13.00
17x17 Film Positive	25.00
24x24 Paper	16.00
24x24 Film Positive	40.00
38x38 Paper	50.00
38x38 Film Positive	55.00
20x24 Paper Photo Index	20.00
Paper Line Index	15.00
Mylar Line Index	35.00
Microfilm (Photo Indexes): Aperture Cards	10.00
Microfilm (Photo Indexes): Microfiche	10.00
Color Negative Reproductions	
10x10 Paper Quantities:	
1-50	\$7.00
51-1000	5.00
1001 & Over	2.50
10x10 Film Positive	33.00
20x20 Paper	40.00
24x24 Paper	55.00
38x38 Paper	70.00
Color Infrared Positive Reproductions	
10x10 Paper	\$12.00
10x10 Film Positive	15.00
10x10 Film Positive AT	15.00
10x10 Film Positive Scan	20.00
20x20 Paper	32.00
24x24 Paper	40.00
38x38 Paper	70.00

(d) [Reserved]

(e) *Special needs.* For special needs not covered elsewhere in this section, persons desir-

ing aerial photographic reproductions should contact the aerial photography coordinator,

§ 1.26

Farm Service Agency (FSA), Aerial Photography Field Office, USDA-FSA, 2222 West 2300 South, P.O. Box 30010, Salt Lake City, Utah 84125.

(f) *Audio and videotape reproductions.* For reproductions of audio-videotapes, requesters must supply their own recording tape, and will be assessed a fee of \$25.00 an hour for copying work requested. There is a one-hour minimum charge. Payment is required at the time video or audiotapes are accepted by the requester.

[52 FR 49386, Dec. 31, 1987, as amended at 62 FR 33980, June 24, 1997; 64 FR 3395, Jan. 22, 1999]

Subpart B—Departmental Proceedings

§ 1.26 Representation before the Department of Agriculture.

(a) *Applicability.* This section applies to all hearings and other proceedings before the Department of Agriculture, except to the extent that any other regulation of the Department may specifically make this section, or any part of this section, inapplicable as to particular hearings or other proceedings.

(b) *Administrative provisions.* (1) In any hearing or other proceeding before the Department of Agriculture, the parties may appear in person or by counsel or other representative. Persons who appear as counsel or in a representative capacity in any hearing or proceeding must conform to the standards of ethical conduct required of practitioners before the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, and to any applicable standards of ethical conduct established by statutes, executive orders and regulations.

(2) Whenever the Secretary finds, after notice and opportunity for hearing, that a person who is acting or has acted as counsel or representative in any hearing or other proceeding before the Department has not conformed to any such standards of ethical conduct, the Secretary may order that such person be precluded from acting as counsel or representative in any hearing or other proceeding before the Department for such period of time as the Secretary deems warranted. Whenever the Secretary has probable cause to believe that any person who is acting or has acted as counsel or representative in any such hearing or other pro-

7 CFR Subtitle A (1–1–01 Edition)

ceeding has not conformed to any such standards of ethical conduct, the Secretary may, by written notice to such person, suspend the person from acting as such a counsel or representative pending completion of the procedures specified in the preceding sentence.

(3) No employee or former employee of the Department shall be permitted to represent any person before the Department in connection with any particular matter as to which by reason of employment with the Department the employee or former employee acquired personal knowledge of such a nature that it would be improper, unethical, or contrary to the public interest for the employee or former employee so to act.

(4) This section shall not be construed to prevent an employee or former employee of the Department from appearing as a witness in any hearing or other proceeding before the Department.

(18 U.S.C. 203, 205, 207)

[32 FR 5458, Apr. 1, 1967, as amended at 60 FR 66480, Dec. 22, 1995]

§ 1.27 Rulemaking and other notice procedures.

(a) This section shall apply to:

(1) Notices of proposed rulemaking;

(2) Interim final rules;

(3) Advance notices of proposed rulemaking; and

(4) Any other published notice that solicits, or affords interested members of the public an opportunity to submit, written views with respect to any proposed action relating to any program administered in the Department regardless of the fact that the issuance of a rule may not be contemplated.

(b) Each notice identified in paragraph (a) of this section shall indicate the procedure to be followed with respect to the notice, unless the procedure is prescribed by statute or by published rule of the Department. Each notice shall contain a statement that advises the public of the policy regarding the availability of written submissions by indicating whether paragraph (c), (d), or (e) of this section is applicable to written submissions made pursuant to the notice.

(c) All written submissions made pursuant to the notice shall be made available for public inspection at times and places and in a manner convenient to the public business.

(d)(1) Any written submission, pursuant to a notice, may be held confidential if the person making the submission requests that the submission be held confidential, the person making the submission has shown that the written submission may be withheld under the Freedom of Information Act, and the Department official authorized to issue the notice determines that the submission may be withheld under the Freedom of Information Act.

(2) If a request is made in accordance with paragraph (d)(1) of this section for confidential treatment of a written submission, the person making the request shall be informed promptly in the event the request is denied and afforded an opportunity to withdraw the submission.

(3) If a determination is made to grant a request for confidential treatment under paragraph (d)(1) of this section, a statement of the specific basis for the determination that will not be susceptible of identifying the person making the request will be made available for public inspection.

(e) If the subject of the notice is such that meaningful submissions cannot be expected unless they disclose information that may be withheld under the Freedom of Information Act, the notice shall so indicate and contain a statement that written submissions pursuant to the notice will be treated as confidential and withheld under the Freedom of Information Act. *Provided*, That the policy regarding availability of written submissions set forth in this paragraph may only be used with the prior approval of the Secretary, or the Under Secretary or Assistant Secretary that administers the program that is the subject of the notice.

[60 FR 66480, Dec. 22, 1995]

§ 1.28 Petitions.

Petitions by interested persons in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(e) for the issuance, amendment or repeal of a rule may be filed with the official that issued or is authorized to issue the rule. All such petitions will be given

prompt consideration and petitioners will be notified promptly of the disposition made of their petitions.

[11 FR 177A-233, Sept. 11, 1946. Redesignated at 13 FR 6703, Nov. 16, 1948, as amended at 60 FR 66481, Dec. 22, 1995]

§ 1.29 Subpoenas relating to investigations under statutes administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(a) *Issuance of subpoena.* (1) When the Secretary is authorized by statute to issue a subpoena in connection with an investigation being conducted by the Department, the attendance of a witness and the production of evidence relating to the investigation may be required by subpoena at any designated place, including the witness' place of business. Upon request of any representative of the Secretary involved in connection with the investigation, the subpoena may be issued by the Secretary, the Inspector General, or any Department official authorized pursuant to part 2 of this title to administer the program to which the subpoena relates, if the official who is to issue the subpoena is satisfied as to the reasonableness of the grounds, necessity, and scope of the subpoena. Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, the authority to issue subpoenas may not be delegated or redelegated by the head of an agency.

(2) The Administrator, Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration, may delegate the authority to issue subpoenas in connection with investigations being conducted under the Packers and Stockyards Act (7 U.S.C. 181-229), to the Deputy Administrator, Packers and Stockyards Programs.

(b) *Service of subpoena.* (1) A subpoena issued pursuant to this section may be served by:

(i) A U.S. Marshal or Deputy Marshal,

(ii) Any other person who is not less than 18 years of age, or

(iii) Certified or registered mailing of a copy of the subpoena addressed to the person to be served at his, her, or its last known residence or principal place of business or residence.

(2) Proof of service may be made by the return of service on the subpoena by the U.S. Marshal, or Deputy Marshal; or, if served by an individual

§ 1.41

other than a U.S. Marshal or Deputy Marshal, by an affidavit or certification of such person stating that he or she personally served a copy of the subpoena upon the person named in the subpoena; or, if service was by certified or registered mail, by the signed Postal Service receipt.

(3) In making personal service, the person making service shall leave a copy of the subpoena with the person subpoenaed; and the original, bearing or accompanied by the required proof of service, shall be returned to the official who issued the subpoena.

[39 FR 15277, May 2, 1974, as amended at 40 FR 58281, Dec. 16, 1975; 42 FR 65131, Dec. 30, 1977; 43 FR 12673, Mar. 27, 1978; 60 FR 66481, Dec. 22, 1995]

Subpart C—Judicial Proceedings

§ 1.41 Service of process.

Process in any suit brought in Washington, District of Columbia, against the United States or any officer of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in any matter involving the activities of this Department, shall be served on the General Counsel of the Department. A U.S. Marshal or other process server attempting to serve process in such a suit on any officer of the Department shall be referred to the Office of the General Counsel, in order that service of process may be made. In the event an officer of the Department of Agriculture is served with process in such a suit, the officer shall immediately notify the General Counsel. Any subpoena, summons, or other compulsory process requiring an officer or employee to give testimony, or to produce or disclose any record or material of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, shall be served on the officer or employee of the U.S. Department of Agriculture named in the subpoena, summons, or other compulsory process.

[19 FR 4052, July 3, 1954, as amended at 33 FR 10273, July 18, 1968; 43 FR 6202, Feb. 14, 1978; 60 FR 66481, Dec. 22, 1995]

7 CFR Subtitle A (1–1–01 Edition)

Subpart D—Claims

§ 1.51 Claims based on negligence, wrongful act or omission.

(a) *Authority of the Department.* Under the provisions of the Federal Tort Claims Act (FTCA), as amended, 28 U.S.C. 2671–2680, and the regulations issued by the Department of Justice (DOJ) contained in 28 CFR part 14, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) may, subject to the provisions of the FTCA and DOJ regulations, consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, compromise, and settle claims for money damages against the United States for personal injury, death, or property loss or damage caused by the negligent or wrongful act or omission of any employee of USDA while acting within the scope of his or her office or employment, under circumstances where the United States, if it were a private person, would be liable, in accordance with the law of the place where the act or omission occurred.

(b) *Procedure for filing claims.* Claims must be presented by the claimant, or by his or her duly authorized agent or legal representative as specified in 28 CFR 14.3. Standard Form 95, Claim for Damage or Injury, may be obtained from the agency within USDA that employs the employee who allegedly committed the negligent or wrongful act or omission. The completed claim form, together with appropriate evidence and information, as specified in 28 CFR 14.4, shall be filed with the agency from which it was obtained.

(c) *Determination of claims—(1) Delegation of authority to determine claims.* The General Counsel, and such employees of the Office of the General Counsel as may be designated by the General Counsel, are hereby authorized to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, compromise, and settle claims pursuant to the FTCA, as amended, and the regulations contained in 28 CFR part 14 and in this section.

(2) *Disallowance of claims.* If a claim is denied, the General Counsel, or his or

Office of the Secretary, USDA

§ 1.75

here designee, shall notify the claimant, or his or her duly authorized agent or legal representative.

[61 FR 57577, Nov. 7, 1996]

Subpart E—Cooperative Production of Television Films

SOURCE: 22 FR 2904, Apr. 25, 1957, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1.71 Purpose.

This subpart establishes procedures for developing special working relationships with the Department of Agriculture requested by producers of films for television use. These procedures are designed to guide Department employees and producers of commercial television pictures in entering into such arrangements.

§ 1.72 Policy.

(a) *General.* It is a basic policy of the Department of Agriculture to make information freely available to the public.

(b) *Cooperation with television film producers.* The Department recognizes that its people and programs constitute a rich source of materials on public services, often dramatic and interesting for their human values, which are suitable for production of films for television showings. The Department welcomes the interest of television film producers in its activities and maintains an "open door" policy with respect to the availability of factual information to such producers, as it does to representatives of other media. As its resources will permit, the Department will work with producers at their request, to assure technical accuracy of scripts and story treatments.

(c) *Special working relationships.* In those instances where a producer of films for television seeks special Department participation such as the use of official insignia of the Department, or who request special assistance such as the services of technical advisors, use of Government equipment and similar aids which require a material expenditure of public funds, and where the proposed film will further the public service of the Department, the Department will consider entering into a

special working relationship with such producer.

(d) *News film reporting exempted.* Television and news film reporting of Department activities is not covered by this subpart.

§ 1.73 Responsibility.

The Director of Information or his designee will be the authority for the approval of special working relationships on the part of the Department of Agriculture and its agencies. The Director or his designee shall not commit the Department to such special arrangements without proper concurrence and coordination with interested agencies and approval by the appropriate Assistant Secretary or Group Director.

§ 1.74 Basis for special working relationships.

The Department and its agencies may lend special assistance on television films when it is clearly evident that public interests are served. Where special assistance is sought, an individual cooperative agreement will be drawn up between the Department with the Director of Information as its agent, and the producer. Details on such assistance as reviewing stories and scripts, loan of material, arrangements for locations, use of official motion picture footage, assignment of technical advisors and similar aids will be covered in the agreement, which shall delineate the general stipulations listed in § 1.75.

§ 1.75 General stipulations.

In requesting special working arrangements the producer must agree to the following stipulations:

(a) The producer must show that he has legal authority to the literary property concerned.

(b) The producer must show access to a distribution channel recognized by the motion picture or television industry. In lieu of complete distribution plans for a television series, a producer must produce satisfactory evidence of financial responsibility (showing financial resources adequate for the defrayment of costs for the proposed undertaking).

§ 1.76

(c) The commercial advertising of any show produced, using oral or written rights granted to the producer, shall not indicate any endorsement, either direct or implied, by the U.S. Department of Agriculture or its agencies, of the sponsor's product.

(d) Commercial sponsorship shall be only by a person, firm, or corporation acceptable under the terms of the 1954 Television Code of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, and all subsequent amendments thereto. Political sponsorship shall not be permitted.

(e) That no production costs shall be chargeable to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(f) That such cooperation will not interfere with the conduct of Department programs.

(g) All damages, losses and personal liability incurred by producer will be his responsibility.

(h) That mutual understanding and agreement will be reached upon story, script and film treatment with the Department before film production is begun.

§ 1.76 Department cooperation.

When the producer agrees to meet the above stipulations to the satisfaction of the Director of Information, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and its agencies will be available for consultation on story ideas and give guidance through the services of a technical advisor to insure technical authenticity. Equipment, locations, and personnel will be available to the extent that such availability is concurrent with normal and usual conduct of the operations of the Department. The Department will check and work with the co-operators to arrange shooting schedules in order to avoid interferences with working schedules.

§ 1.77 Assignment of priorities.

(a) *Authority.* (1) The Director of Information or his designee will make assignment of priorities for the U.S. Department of Agriculture for a television film company's and/or individual producer's story treatment of the subject matter, but no such priority shall limit use of the subject matter itself.

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

(2) A priority will be given in writing upon acceptance in writing by the producer of the stipulations in § 1.75(b). The U.S. Department of Agriculture will hold the producer's treatment of the story material in confidence until the producer has made a public release pertaining to the subject.

(b) *Time and scope.* A priority will be given on the producer's story treatment for an agreed upon period of time. Requests for cooperation with similar or conflicting ideas and backgrounds will be considered only after holder of the first priority has used the agreed upon time to develop the materials.

(1) Details on priorities will be written into the agreements.

(2) The Director of Information will retain the right to cancel priorities when the producer at any stage violates the provisions of the regulations or of a particular agreement, or when public interest is no longer served.

(3) No priority will be canceled until the producer has had an opportunity to appear before the Secretary of Agriculture or his designee.

§ 1.78 Development of special working relationships.

(a) *Preliminary.* Prior to the submittal of a script or the rendering of an agreement, assistance may be given by the Department or one of its agencies in outlining story plans, visits to field points, and other incidentals that will assist the producer in determining his course of action.

(b) *Request for special working arrangements.* Once the decision is made to go ahead with an agreement, either the interested agency or the producer will make a written submission to the Director of Information, requesting that special working arrangements be established.

(1) In submitting scripts prior or subsequent to executing a written agreement under a special working relationship four (4) copies of the completed script shall be submitted to the Director of Information or his designee, along with a statement of specific requirements and the anticipated production schedule.

(2) No script will be used under a special working relationship without the

Office of the Secretary, USDA

§ 1.113

specific approval of the Director of Information.

(3) Upon approval of the script, the agency of the Department concerned with subject matter will endeavor to arrange for the desired assistance with the stipulations of this policy.

§ 1.79 Credits.

On films on which the Department or one of its agencies provides special assistance it shall be mutually agreed by the producer and the Director of Information what credits shall be given to the Department, and the form these credits will take.

Subpart G—Privacy Act Regulations

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301 and 552a; 31 U.S.C. 9701.

SOURCE: 40 FR 39519, Aug. 28, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1.110 Purpose and scope.

This subpart contains the regulations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) implementing the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a). This subpart sets forth the basic responsibilities of each agency of USDA with regard to USDA's compliance with the requirements of the Privacy Act, and offers guidance to members of the public who wish to exercise any of the rights established by the Privacy Act with regard to records maintained by an agency of USDA.

[40 FR 39519, Aug. 28, 1975, as amended at 62 FR 33981, June 24, 1997]

§ 1.111 Definitions.

For purposes of this subpart the terms *individual*, *maintain*, *record*, *system of records*, *statistical record*, and *routine use* shall have the meanings set forth in 5 U.S.C. 552a(a). The term *agency* shall mean an agency of USDA, unless otherwise indicated.

§ 1.112 Procedures for requests pertaining to individual records in a record system.

(a) Any individual who wishes to be notified if a system of records maintained by an agency contains any record pertaining to him or her, or to request access to such records, shall

submit a written request in accordance with the instructions set forth in the system notice for that system of records. This request shall include:

(1) The name of the individual making the request;

(2) The name of the system of records (as set forth in the system notice to which the request relates);

(3) Any other information specified in the system notice; and

(4) When the request is one for access, a statement as to whether the requester desires to make a personal inspection of the records, or be supplied with copies by mail.

(b) Any individual whose request under paragraph (a) of this section is denied may appeal that denial to the head of the agency which maintains the system of records to which the request relates.

(c) In the event that an appeal under paragraph (b) of this section is denied, the requester may bring a civil action in federal district court to seek review of the denial.

[40 FR 39519, Aug. 28, 1975, as amended at 62 FR 33981, June 24, 1997]

§ 1.113 Times, places, and requirements for identification of individuals making requests.

(a) If an individual submitting a request for access under § 1.112 has asked that an agency authorize a personal inspection of records pertaining to him or her, and the agency has granted that request, the requester shall present himself or herself at the time and place specified in the agency's response or arrange another, mutually convenient, time with the appropriate agency official.

(b) Prior to inspection of the records, the requester shall present sufficient identification (e.g., driver's license, employee identification card, social security card, credit cards) to establish that the requester is the individual to whom the records pertain. If the requester is unable to provide such identification, the requester shall complete and sign in the presence of an agency official a signed statement asserting the requester's identity and stipulating that the requester understands that knowingly or willfully seeking or obtaining access to records about another

§ 1.114

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

individual under false pretenses is a misdemeanor punishable by fine up to \$5,000. No identification shall be required, however, if the records are required by 5 U.S.C. 552 to be released.

(c) Any individual who has requested access to records about himself or herself by personal inspection, and who wishes to have another person or persons accompany the requester during this inspection, shall submit a written statement authorizing disclosure of the record in the presence of such other person or persons.

(d) Any individual having made a personal inspection of records pertaining to the requester may request the agency to provide the requester copies of those records or any portion of those records. Each agency shall grant such requests but may charge fees in accordance with § 1.120.

(e) If an individual submitting a request for access under § 1.112 wishes to be supplied with copies of the records by mail, the requester shall include with his or her request sufficient data for the agency to verify the requester's identity. If the sensitivity of the records warrant it, however, the agency to which the request is directed may require the requester to submit a signed, notarized statement indicating that the requester is the individual to whom the records pertain and stipulating the requester understands that knowingly or willfully seeking or obtaining access to records about another individual under false pretenses is a misdemeanor punishable by fine up to \$5,000. No identification shall be required, however, if the records are required by 5 U.S.C. 552 to be released. If the agency to which this request is directed determines to grant the requested access, it may charge fees in accordance with § 1.120 before making the necessary copies.

[40 FR 39519, Aug. 28, 1975, as amended at 62 FR 33981, June 24, 1997]

§ 1.114 Disclosure of requested information to individuals.

(a) Any agency which receives a request or appeal under § 1.112 should acknowledge the request or appeal within 10 days of its receipt (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal public holidays). Wherever practicable, the ac-

knowledgment should indicate whether or not access will be granted and, if so, when and where. When access is to be granted, the agency should provide the access within 30 days of receipt of the request or appeal (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal public holidays) unless, for good cause shown, it is unable to do so. If the agency is unable to meet this deadline, it shall inform the requester of this fact, the reasons for its inability to do so, and an estimate of the date on which access will be granted.

(b) Nothing in 5 U.S.C. 552a or this subpart shall be interpreted to require that an individual making a request under § 1.112 be granted access to the physical record itself. The form in which a record is kept (e.g., on magnetic tape), or the content of the record (e.g., a record indexed under the name of the requester may contain records which are not about the requester) may require that the record be edited or translated in some manner. Neither of these procedures may be utilized, however, to withhold information in a record about the requester.

(c) No agency shall deny any request under § 1.112 for information concerning the existence of records about the requester in any system of records it maintains, or deny any request for access to records about the requester in any system of records it maintains, unless that system is exempted from the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 552a(d) in § 1.123.

(d) If any agency receives a request pursuant to § 1.112(a) for access to records in a system of records it maintains which is so exempted, the system manager shall determine if the exemption is to be asserted. If the system manager determines to deny the request, the system manager shall inform the requester of that determination, the reason for the determination, and the title and address of the agency head to whom the denial can be appealed.

(e) If the head of an agency determines that an appeal pursuant to § 1.112(b) is to be denied, the head of the agency shall inform the requester of that determination, the reason for the determination, and the requester's

Office of the Secretary, USDA

§ 1.117

right under 5 U.S.C. 552a(g) to seek judicial review of the denial in Federal district court.

(f) Nothing in 5 U.S.C. 552a or this subpart shall allow an individual access to any information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action or proceeding.

[40 FR 39519, Aug. 28, 1975, as amended at 62 FR 33981, June 24, 1997]

§ 1.115 Special procedures: Medical records.

In the event an agency receives a request pursuant to § 1.112 for access to medical records (including psychological records) whose disclosure it determines would be harmful to the individual to whom they relate, it may refuse to disclose the records directly to the requester but shall transmit them to a doctor designated by that individual.

§ 1.116 Request for correction or amendment to record.

(a) Any individual who wishes to request correction or amendment of any record pertaining to him or her contained in a system of records maintained by an agency shall submit that request in writing in accordance with the instructions set forth in the system notice for that system of records. This request shall include:

(1) The name of the individual making the request;

(2) The name of the system of records (as set forth in the system notice to which the request relates);

(3) A description of the nature (e.g., modification, addition or deletion) and substance of the correction or amendment requested; and

(4) Any other information specified in the system notice.

(b) Any individual submitting a request pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section shall include sufficient information in support of that request to allow the agency to which it is addressed to apply the standards set forth in 5 U.S.C. 552a(e) (1) and (5).

(c) Any individual whose request under paragraph (a) of this section is denied may appeal that denial to the head of the agency which maintains the system of records to which the request relates.

(d) In the event that an appeal under paragraph (c) of this section is denied, the requester may bring a civil action in federal district court to seek review of the denial.

[40 FR 39519, Aug. 28, 1975, as amended at 62 FR 33981, June 24, 1997]

§ 1.117 Agency review of request for correction or amendment of record.

(a) Any agency which receives a request for amendment or correction under § 1.116 shall acknowledge that request within 10 days of its receipt (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal public holidays). The agency shall also promptly, either:

(1) Make any correction, deletion or addition with regard to any portion of a record which the requester believes is not accurate, relevant, timely or complete; or

(2) Inform the requester of its refusal to amend the record in accordance with the request; the reason for the refusal; the procedures whereby the requester can appeal the refusal to the head of the agency; and the title and business address of that official. If the agency informs the requester of its determination within the 10-day deadline, a separate acknowledgement is not required.

(b) If an agency is unable to comply with either paragraphs (a)(1) or (2) of this section within 30 days of its receipt of a request for correction or amendment, (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal public holidays), it should inform the requester of that fact, the reasons for the inability to comply with paragraphs (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this section within 30 days, and the approximate date on which a determination will be reached.

(c) In conducting its review of a request for correction or amendment, each agency shall be guided by the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(1) and (5).

(d) If an agency determines to grant all or any portion of a request for correction or amendment, it shall:

(1) Advise the individual of that determination;

(2) Make the requested correction or amendment; and

(3) Inform any person or agency outside USDA to whom the record has been disclosed, if an accounting of that

§ 1.118

disclosure is maintained in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552a(c), of the occurrence and substance of the correction or amendments.

(e) If an agency determines not to grant all or any portion of a request for correction or amendment, it shall:

(1) Comply with paragraph (d) of this section with regard to any correction or amendment which is made;

(2) Advise the requester of its determination and the reasons for the determination not to grant all or a portion of the request for a correction or amendment;

(3) Inform the requester that he or she may appeal this determination to the head of the agency which maintains the system of records; and

(4) Describe the procedures for making such an appeal, including the title and business address of the official to whom the appeal is to be addressed.

(f) In the event that an agency receives a notice of correction or amendment to information in a record contained in a system of records which it maintains, it shall comply with paragraphs (d)(2) and (3) of this section in the same manner as if it had made the correction or amendment itself.

[40 FR 39519, Aug. 28, 1975, as amended at 62 FR 33981, June 24, 1997]

§ 1.118 Appeal of initial adverse agency determination on correction or amendment.

(a) Any individual whose request for correction or amendment under § 1.116 is denied, and who wishes to appeal that denial, shall address such appeal to the head of the agency which maintains the system of records to which the request relates, in accordance with the procedures set forth in the agency's initial denial of the request.

(b) The head of each agency shall make a final determination with regard to an appeal submitted under paragraph (a) of this section not later than 30 days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal public holidays) from the date on which the individual requests a review, unless, for good cause shown, the head of the agency extends this 30-day period and so notifies the requester, together with an estimate of the date on which a final determination will be made. Such exten-

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

sion should be utilized only in exceptional circumstances and should not normally exceed 30 days. The delegation of authority set forth in this paragraph may not be redelegated.

(c) In conducting a review of an appeal submitted under paragraph (a) of this section, the head of an agency shall be guided by the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(1) and (5).

(d) If the head of an agency determines to grant all or any portion of an appeal submitted under paragraph (a) of this section, the head of the agency shall inform the requester and the agency shall comply with the procedures set forth in § 1.117(d)(2) and (d)(3).

(e) If the head of an agency determines in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section not to grant all or any portion of an appeal submitted under paragraph (a) of this section, the head of the agency shall inform the requester:

(1) Of this determination and the reasons for the determination;

(2) Of the requester's right to file a concise statement of the requester's reasons for disagreeing with the agency's decision;

(3) Of the procedures for filing such a statement of disagreement;

(4) That such statements of disagreement will be made available to anyone to whom the record is subsequently disclosed, together with (if the agency deems it appropriate) a brief statement by the agency summarizing its reasons for refusing to amend the record;

(5) That prior recipients of the disputed record will be provided with a copy of the statement of disagreement, together with (if the agency deems it appropriate) a brief statement of the agency's reasons for refusing to amend the record, to the extent that an accounting of disclosures is maintained under 5 U.S.C. 552a(c); and

(6) Of the requester's right to seek judicial review of the agency's determination in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552a(g). The agency shall insure that any statements of disagreement submitted by a requester are handled in accordance with paragraphs (e)(4) and (5) of this section.

[40 FR 39519, Aug. 28, 1975, as amended at 62 FR 33981, June 24, 1997]

Office of the Secretary, USDA

§ 1.123

§ 1.119 Disclosure of record to person other than the individual to whom it pertains.

No agency shall disclose any record which is contained in a system of records it maintains, by any means of communication to any person, or to another agency outside USDA, except pursuant to a written request by, or with the prior written consent of, the individual to whom the record pertains, unless the disclosure is authorized by one or more provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a(b).

§ 1.120 Fees.

Any agency which provides copies of records pursuant to a request under this subpart may charge fees for the direct costs of producing such copies in accordance with appendix A to subpart A of this part. No agency, however, shall charge any fee for searches necessary to locate records. Nor shall an agency charge any fees for copies or searches, when the requester sought to make a personal inspection but was provided copies instead at the discretion of the agency.

§ 1.121 Penalties.

The criminal penalties which have been established for violations of the Privacy Act of 1974 are set forth in 5 U.S.C. 552a(i). These penalties are applicable to any officer or employee of an agency who commits any of the acts enumerated in 5 U.S.C. 552a(i). These penalties also apply to contractors and employees of such contractors who enter into contracts with an agency of USDA and who are considered to be employees of the agency within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. 552a(m)(1).

[40 FR 39519, Aug. 28, 1975, as amended at 62 FR 33982, June 24, 1997]

§ 1.122 General exemptions.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(j), and for the reasons set forth in 54 FR 11204–11206 (March 17, 1989), the systems of records (or portions of systems of records) maintained by agencies of USDA identified in this section are exempted from the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a, except subsections (b), (c)(1) and (2), (e)(4)(A) through (F), (e)(6), (7), (9), (10), and (11), and (i).

Office of Inspector General

Informant and Undercover Agent Records, USDA/OIG–2.
Investigative Files and Automated Investigative Indices System, USDA/OIG–3.
OIG Hotline Complaint Records, USDA/OIG–4.
Consolidated Assignments, Personnel Tracking, and Administrative Information Network (CAPTAIN), USDA/OIG–5.

[54 FR 39517, Sept. 27, 1989, as amended at 62 FR 33982, June 24, 1997; 62 FR 61209, Nov. 17, 1997]

§ 1.123 Specific exemptions.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k), the systems of records (or portions thereof) maintained by agencies of USDA identified below are exempted from the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a (c)(3), (d), (e)(1), (e)(4)(G), (H) and (I), and (f). The reasons for exempting each system are set out in the notice for that system published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

AMS Office of Compliance Review Cases, USDA/AMS–11.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

EEO Complaints and Discrimination Investigation Reports, USDA/ASCS–12.
Investigation and Audit Reports, USDA/ASCS–18.
Producer Appeals, USDA/ASCS–21.

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

Plant Protection and Quarantine Program—Regulatory Actions, USDA/APHIS–1.
Veterinary Services Programs—Records of Accredited Veterinarians, USDA/APHIS–2.
Veterinary Services Programs—Animal Quarantine Regulatory Actions, USDA/APHIS–3.
Veterinary Services Programs—Animal Welfare and Horse Protection Regulatory Actions, USDA/APHIS–4.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

Credit Report File, USDA/FmHA–3.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

FCIC Compliance Review Cases, USDA/FCIC–2.

FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION SERVICE

Investigations Undertaken by the Government Pursuant to the United States Grain Standards Act of 1976, as amended, or the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended, USDA/FGIS–2.

§ 1.123

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

Civil Rights Complaints and Investigations, USDA/FNS-1.
Claims Against Food Stamp Recipients, USDA/FNS-3.
Investigations of Fraud, Theft, or Other Unlawful Activities of Individuals Involving Food Stamps, USDA/FNS-5.

FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE

Meat and Poultry Inspection Program—Slaughter, Processing and Allied Industries Compliance Records System, USDA/FSIS-1.

FOREST SERVICE

Law Enforcement Investigation Records, USDA/FS-33.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

Regulatory Division

Cases by the Department under the Federal Meat Inspection Act, the Poultry Products Inspection Act, and the voluntary inspection and certification provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, USDA/OGC-6.
Cases by the Department under the Humane Methods of Livestock Slaughter Law (i.e., the Act of August 27, 1958), USDA/OGC-7.
Cases by the Department under the 28 Hour Law, as amended, USDA/OGC-8.
Cases by the Department under the various Animal Quarantine and related laws, USDA/OGC-9.
Cases by the Department under the various Plant Protection Quarantine and related laws, USDA/OGC-10.
Cases by the Department under Horse Protection Act of 1970, USDA/OGC-41.
Cases by the Department under the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, USDA/OGC-42.

Community Development Division

Community Development Division Litigation, USDA/OGC-11.
Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) General Case Files, USDA/OGC-12.

Food and Nutrition Division

Claims by and against USDA under the Food Assistance Legislation, USDA/OGC-13.
Perishable Agricultural Commodities, USDA/OGC-14.

Foreign Agriculture and Commodity Stabilization Division

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS), Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), and Commodity Credit Corporation Cases, USDA/OGC-15.
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) Cases, USDA/OGC-16.

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

Administrative proceedings brought by the Department, court cases in which the government is plaintiff and court cases in which the government is a defendant brought pursuant to the United States Warehouse Act, USDA/OGC-43.

Marketing Division

Administrative proceedings brought by the Department pursuant to the Plant Variety Protection Act, the Federal Seed Act, or the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, USDA/OGC-18.

Cases brought by the Government pursuant to the Cotton Futures provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, USDA/OGC-22.

Court cases brought by the Government pursuant to either the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 or the Tobacco Inspection Act, USDA/OGC-24.

Court cases brought by the Government pursuant to either the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, or the Anti-Hog-Cholera Serum and Hog Cholera Virus Act, USDA/OGC-25.

Court cases brought by the Government pursuant to either the Cotton Research and Promotion Act, Potato Research and Promotion Act, the Egg Research and Consumer Information Act, USDA/OGC-26.

Court cases brought by the Government pursuant to either the Export Apple and Pear Act or the Export Grape and Plum Act, USDA/OGC-27.

Court cases brought by the Government pursuant to either the Cotton Statistics and Estimates Act of 1927 or the United States Cotton Standards Act, USDA/OGC-28.

Court cases brought by the Government pursuant to either the Naval Stores Act, or the Tobacco Seed and Plant Exportation Act, USDA/OGC-29.

Court cases brought by the Government pursuant to either the Peanut Statistics Act or the Tobacco Statistics Act, USDA/OGC-30.

Court cases brought by the Government pursuant to either the Plant Variety Protection Act or the Egg Products Inspection Act, USDA/OGC-31.

Court cases brought by the Government pursuant to either the Produce Agency Act, or the Process of Renovated Butter Provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, USDA/OGC-32.

Court cases brought by the Government pursuant to either the United States Grain Standards Act or the Federal Seed Act, USDA/OGC-33.

Court cases brought by the Government pursuant to the Agricultural Fair Practices Act, USDA/OGC-34.

Cases by and against the Department under the Virus-Serum Toxin Act, USDA/OGC-44.

Office of the Secretary, USDA

Pt. 1, Subpt. G, App. A

Office of Inspector General

Informant and Undercover Agent Records, USDA/OIG-2.
Investigative Files and Automated Investigative Indices System, USDA/OIG-3.
OIG Hotline Complaint Records, USDA/OIG-4.
Consolidated Assignments, Personnel Tracking, and Administrative Information Network (CAPTAIN), USDA/OIG-5.

Packers and Stockyards Division

Packers and Stockyards Act, Administrative Cases, USDA/OGC-69.
Packers and Stockyards Act, Civil and Criminal Cases, USDA/OGC-70.

Research and Operations Division

Personnel Irregularities, USDA/OGC-75.

Office of the Secretary

Non-Career Applicant File, USDA/SEC-1.

[40 FR 45103, Sept. 30, 1975, as amended at 41 FR 22333, June 3, 1976; 53 FR 5969, Feb. 29, 1988; 54 FR 5073, Feb. 1, 1989; 55 FR 41179, Oct. 10, 1990; 62 FR 61209, Nov. 17, 1997]

APPENDIX A TO SUBPART G—INTERNAL DIRECTIVES

SECTION: 1 *General requirements.* Each agency that maintains a system of records subject to 5 U.S.C. 552a and the regulations of this subpart shall:

(a) Maintain in its records only such information about an individual as is relevant and necessary to accomplish a purpose of the agency required to be accomplished by statute or by executive order of the President;

(b) Collect information to the greatest extent practicable directly from the subject individual when the information may result in adverse determinations about an individual's rights, benefits, and privileges under Federal programs;

(c) Inform each individual whom it asks to supply information, on the form which it uses to collect the information, or on a separate form that can be retained by the individual, of:

(1) The authority (whether granted by statute, or by executive order of the President) which authorizes the solicitation of the information and whether disclosure of such information is mandatory or voluntary;

(2) The principal purpose or purposes for which the information is intended to be used;

(3) The routine uses which may be made of the information, as published pursuant to paragraph (d)(4) of this section; and

(4) The effects on the individual, if any, of not providing all or any part of the requested information;

(d) Subject to the provisions of section 2 of this appendix, prepare for publication in the

FEDERAL REGISTER at least annually a notice of the existence and character of each system it maintains, which notice shall include:

(1) The name and location(s) of the system;

(2) The categories of individuals on whom records are maintained in the system;

(3) The categories of records maintained in the system;

(4) Each routine use of the records contained in the system, including the categories of uses and the purpose of such use;

(5) The policies and practices of the agency regarding storage, retrievability, access controls, retention, and disposal of the records;

(6) The title and business address of the agency official who is responsible for the system of records;

(7) The agency procedures whereby an individual can be notified at his or her request if the system of records contains a record pertaining to the individual;

(8) The agency procedures whereby an individual can be notified at his or her request how the individual can gain access to any record pertaining to him or her contained in the system of records, and how he can contest its content; and

(9) The categories of sources of records in the system;

(e) Maintain all records which are used by the agency in making any determination about any individual with such accuracy, relevance, timeliness, and completeness as is reasonably necessary to assure fairness to the individual in the determination;

(f) Prior to disseminating any record about an individual to any person other than an agency, unless the dissemination is made pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(b)(2), make reasonable efforts to assure that such records are accurate, complete, timely, and relevant for agency purposes;

(g) Maintain no record describing how any individual exercises rights guaranteed by the First Amendment unless expressly authorized by statute or by the individual about whom the record is maintained, or unless pertinent to and within the scope of an authorized law enforcement activity;

(h) Make reasonable efforts to serve notice on an individual when any record on such individual is made available to any person under compulsory legal process when such process becomes a matter of public record;

(i) Establish rules of conduct for persons involved in the design, development, operation, or maintenance of any system of records, or in maintaining any record, and instruct each such person with respect to such rules and the requirements of this section, including any other rules and procedures adopted pursuant to this section and the penalties for noncompliance;

(j) Establish appropriate administrative, technical, and physical safeguards to insure the security and confidentiality of records and to protect against any anticipated

threats or hazards to their security or integrity which could result in substantial harm, embarrassment, inconvenience, or unfairness to any individual on whom information is maintained.

SEC. 2 *Amendment of routine uses for an existing system of records, or establishment of a new system of records.*

(a) Any agency which intends to add a routine use, or amend an existing one, in a system of records it maintains, shall, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(11), ensure that at least 30 days advance notice of such action is given by publication in the Federal Register and an opportunity provided for interested persons to submit written data, views or arguments to the agency.

(b) Any agency which intends to establish a new system of records, or to alter any existing system of records, shall insure that adequate advance notice is provided to Congress and the Office of Management and Budget to permit an evaluation of the probable or potential effect of such action on the privacy and other personal or property rights of individuals or the disclosure of information relating to such individuals, and its effect on the preservation of the constitutional principles of federalism and separation of powers. Such notice is required for any new system of records and for any alteration in an existing one which will:

- (1) Increase the number or types of individuals on whom records are maintained;
- (2) Expand the type or amount of information maintained;
- (3) Increase the number or categories of agencies or other persons who may have access to those records;
- (4) Alter the manner in which the records are organized so as to change the nature or scope of those records (e.g., the combining of two or more existing systems);
- (5) Modify the way the system operates at its location(s) in such a manner as to alter the procedures by which individuals can exercise their rights under this subpart; or
- (6) Change the equipment configuration on which the system is operated so as to create the potential for greater access (e.g., adding a telecommunications capability).

SEC. 3 *Accounting of certain disclosures.* Each agency, with respect to each system of records under its control, shall:

- (a) Except for disclosures made under 5 U.S.C. 552a(b)(1) and (2), keep an accurate account of:
 - (1) The date, nature, and purpose of each disclosure of a record to any person or agency outside the Department; and
 - (2) The name and address of the person or agency to whom the disclosure is made;
- (b) Retain the accounting made under paragraph (a) of this section for the longer of a period of five years, after the date of the disclosure for which the accounting is made, or the life of the record disclosed;

(c) Except for disclosures made under 5 U.S.C. 552a(b)(7), make the accounting required under paragraph (a) of this section available to the individual named in the record at his or her request.

SEC. 4 *Government contractors.* When an agency within the Department provides by a contract for the operation by or on behalf of the agency of a system of records to accomplish an agency function, the agency shall, consistent with its authority, cause the requirements of this subpart to be applied to such system. For purposes of 5 U.S.C. 552a(i) any such contractor or any employee of such contractor shall be considered to be an employee of an agency and therefore subject to the criminal penalties set forth in 5 U.S.C. 552a(i).

SEC. 5 *Mailing lists.* No agency within the Department shall sell or rent any individual's name and address unless such action is specifically authorized by law. This section shall not be construed to require, or to authorize, the withholding of names and addresses whose disclosure is required by 5 U.S.C. 552.

SEC. 6 *Social security account numbers.* (a) No agency shall deny, or permit any State or local government with whom it is involved in a cooperative venture to deny, to any individual any right, benefit, or privilege provided by law because of such individual's refusal to disclose his or her social security account number.

(b) Paragraph (a) of this section shall not apply with respect to:

- (1) Any disclosure required by Federal statute; or
- (2) Any disclosure to any agency relating to a system of records it maintained prior to January 1, 1975, if such disclosure was required under statute or regulation adopted prior to that date, to verify the identity of an individual.

(c) Any agency in the Department which requests an individual to disclose his or her social security account number shall inform that individual whether the disclosure is mandatory or voluntary, by what statutory or other authority the number is solicited, and what uses will be made of it. The agency shall also insure that this information is provided by a State or local government with whom it is involved in a cooperative agreement.

SEC. 7. *Annual report.* Each agency in the Department shall submit to the Office of the General Counsel prior to March 30 of each year a report containing the following information related to implementation of 5 U.S.C. 552a:

- (a) A summary of major accomplishments;
- (b) A summary of major plans for activities in the upcoming year;
- (c) A list of the systems which were exempted during the year from any of the operative provisions of this subpart pursuant to 5

U.S.C. 552a (j) and (k), whether or not the exemption was effected during that year, the number of instances with respect to each system exempted in which the exemption was invoked to deny access, and the reasons for invoking the exemption;

(d) A brief summary of changes to the total inventory of personal data system subject to this subpart including reasons for major changes; and

(e) A general description of operational experiences including estimates of the number of individuals (in relation to the total number of records in the system):

- (1) Requesting information on the existence of records pertaining to them;
- (2) Refusing to provide information;
- (3) Requesting access to their records;
- (4) Appealing initial refusals to amend records; and
- (5) Seeking redress through the courts.

SEC. 8. *Effect of 5 U.S.C. 552.* No agency in the Department shall rely on any exemption in 5 U.S.C. 552 to withhold from an individual any record which is otherwise accessible to such individual under 5 U.S.C. 552a and this subpart.

[40 FR 44480, Sept. 26, 1975, as amended at 62 FR 33982, June 24, 1997]

Subpart H—Rules of Practice Governing Formal Adjudicatory Proceedings Instituted by the Secretary Under Various Statutes

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 7 U.S.C. 61, 87e, 149, 150gg, 162, 163, 164, 228, 268, 499o, 608c(14), 1592, 1624(b), 2151, 2621, 2714, 2908, 3812, 4610, 4815, 4910, 6009, 6107, 6207, 6307, 6411, 6808, 7107; 15 U.S.C. 1828; 16 U.S.C. 620d, 1540(f), 3373; 21 U.S.C. 104, 111, 117, 120, 122, 127, 134e, 134f, 135a, 154, 463(b), 621, 1043; 43 U.S.C. 1740; 7 CFR 2.35, 2.41.

SOURCE: 42 FR 743, Jan. 4, 1977, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1.130 Meaning of words.

As used in this subpart, words in the singular form shall be deemed to import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may require.

§ 1.131 Scope and applicability of this subpart.

(a) The rules of practice in this subpart shall be applicable to all adjudicatory proceedings under the statutory provisions listed below as those provisions have been or may be amended

from time to time,¹ except that those rules shall not be applicable to reparation proceedings under section 6(c) of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930. Section 1.26 shall be inapplicable to the proceedings covered by this subpart.

Act of May 29, 1884, commonly known as the Animal Industry Act, section 7, as amended (21 U.S.C. 117).

Act of August 30, 1890, section 6, as amended (21 U.S.C. 104).

Act of February 2, 1903, commonly known as the Cattle Contagious Diseases Act of 1903, section 3, as amended (21 U.S.C. 122).

Act of March 3, 1905, section 6, as amended (21 U.S.C. 127).

Act of August 20, 1912, commonly known as the Plant Quarantine Act, section 10, as amended (7 U.S.C. 163, 164).

Act of January 31, 1942, as amended (7 U.S.C. 149).

Act of July 2, 1962, section 6(a), as amended (21 U.S.C. 134e).

Act of May 6, 1970, section 2, as amended (21 U.S.C. 135a).

Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, section 8c(14), 7 U.S.C. 608c(14).

Animal Welfare Act, section 19 (7 U.S.C. 2149).

Beef Promotion and Research Act of 1985, section 9 (7 U.S.C. 2908).

Egg Products Inspection Act, section 18 (21 U.S.C. 1047).

Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, section 11(a) (16 U.S.C. 1540(a)).

Egg Research and Consumer Information Act, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 2714, Pub. L. 96-276, 94 Stat. 541.

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, section 506 (43 U.S.C. 1766).

Federal Meat Inspection Act, sections 4, 6, 7(e), 8, and 401 (21 U.S.C. 604, 606, 607(e), 608, 671).

Federal Plant Pest Act, section 108, as amended (7 U.S.C. 150gg).

Federal Seed Act, section 409 (7 U.S.C. 1599).

Fluid Milk Promotion Act of 1990, section 1999L [7 U.S.C. 6411].

Forest Resources Conversation and Shortage Relief Act of 1990, section 492 (16 U.S.C. 620d).

Fresh Cut Flowers and Fresh Cut Greens Promotion and Consumer Information Act of 1993, section 9 [7 U.S.C. 6808].

Honey Research, Promotion, and Consumer Information Act, section 11 (7 U.S.C. 4610).

Horse Protection Act of 1970, sections 4(c) and 6 (15 U.S.C. 1823(c), 1825).

¹See also the regulations promulgated under these statutes for any supplemental rules relating to particular circumstances arising thereunder.

§ 1.132

Lacey Act Amendments of 1981, section 4 (a) and (b) (16 U.S.C. 3373 (a) and (b)).

Lime Research, Promotion, and Consumer Information Act of 1990, as amended, section 1958 [7 U.S.C. 6207]

Mushroom Promotion, Research, and Consumer Information Act of 1990, section 1928 [7 U.S.C. 6107]

Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as supplemented, sections 203, 312, 401, 502(b), and 505 of the Act, and section 1, 57 Stat. 422, as amended by section 4, 90 Stat. 1249 (7 U.S.C. 193, 204, 213, 218a, 218d, 221).

Pecan Promotion and Research Act of 1990, section 1914 [7 U.S.C. 6009]

Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, sections 1(9), 3(c), 4(d), 6(c), 8(a), 8(b), 8(c), 9 and 13(a), (7 U.S.C. 499c(c), 499d (d), 499f(c), 499h(a), 499h(b), 499h(c), 499i, 499m(a)).

Pork Promotion, Research, and Consumer Information Act of 1985, section 1626 (7 U.S.C. 4815).

Potato Research and Promotion Act, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 2621, Pub. L. 97-244, 96 Stat. 310.

Poultry Products Inspection Act, sections 6, 7, 8(d), and 18 (21 U.S.C. 455, 456, 457(d), 467).

Sheep Promotion, Research, and Information Act of 1994 [7 U.S.C. 7107].

Soybean Promotion, Research, and Consumer Information Act, section 1972 [7 U.S.C. 6307].

Swine Health Protection Act, sections 5 and 6 (7 U.S.C. 3804, 3805).

United States Cotton Standards Act, as supplemented, section 3 of the Act and section 2 of 47 Stat. 1621 (7 U.S.C. 51b, 53).

United States Grain Standards Act, sections 7(g)(3), 9,² 10, and 17A(d) (7 U.S.C. 79(g)(3), 85, 86).

United States Warehouse Act, sections 12 and 25 (7 U.S.C. 246, 253).

Virus-Serum-Toxin Act (21 U.S.C. 156).

Watermelon Research and Promotion Act, section 1651 (7 U.S.C. 4910).

(b) These rules of practice shall also be applicable to:

(1) Adjudicatory proceedings under the regulations promulgated under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1621 *et seq.*) for the denial or withdrawal of inspection, certification, or grading service.¹

²The rules of practice in this subpart are applicable to formal proceedings under section 9 of the United States Grain Standards Act for refusal to renew, or for suspension or revocation of a license if the respondent requests that such proceeding be subject to the administrative procedure provisions in 5 U.S.C. 554, 556, and 557. If such a request is not made, the Rules of Practice in 7 CFR part 26, subpart C shall apply.

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

(2) Adjudicatory proceedings under the regulations promulgated under the Animal Quarantine and Related Laws (21 U.S.C. 111 *et seq.*) for the suspension or revocation of accreditation of veterinarians (9 CFR parts 160, 161).

(3) Proceedings for debarment of counsel under § 1.141(d) of this subpart; and

(4) Other adjudicatory proceedings in which the complaint instituting the proceeding so provides with the concurrence of the Assistant Secretary for Administration.

[42 FR 743, Jan. 4, 1977, as amended at 42 FR 15406, Mar. 22, 1977; 45 FR 68381, Oct. 15, 1980; 47 FR 15559, Apr. 12, 1982; 47 FR 30451, July 14, 1982; 48 FR 28189, June 21, 1983; 49 FR 21293, May 21, 1984; 49 FR 37727, Sept. 26, 1984; 53 FR 1001, Jan. 15, 1988; 53 FR 35296, Sept. 13, 1988; 56 FR 22106, May 14, 1991; 60 FR 8455, Feb. 14, 1995; 60 FR 33329, June 28, 1995; 61 FR 11503, Mar. 21, 1996]

§ 1.132 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, the terms as defined in the statute under which the proceeding is conducted and in the regulations, standards, instructions, or orders issued thereunder, shall apply with equal force and effect. In addition and except as may be provided otherwise in this subpart:

Administrator means the Administrator of the Agency administering the statute involved, or any officer or employee of the Agency to whom authority has heretofore been delegated, or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act for the Administrator.

Complainant means the party instituting the proceeding.

Complaint means the formal complaint, order to show cause, or other document by virtue of which a proceeding is instituted.

Decision means: (1) The Judge's initial decision made in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 556 and 557, and includes the Judge's (i) findings and conclusions and the reasons or basis therefor on all material issues of fact, law or discretion, (ii) order, and (iii) rulings on proposed findings, conclusions and orders submitted by the parties; and

(2) The decision and order by the Judicial Officer upon appeal of the Judge's decision.

Hearing means that part of the proceeding which involves the submission of evidence before the Judge for the record in the proceeding.

Hearing Clerk means the Hearing Clerk, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250.

Judge means any Administrative Law Judge appointed pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3105 and assigned to the proceeding involved.

Judicial Officer means an official of the United States Department of Agriculture delegated authority by the Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to the Act of April 4, 1940 (7 U.S.C. 450c-450g) and Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953 (5 U.S.C. App. (1988)), to perform the function involved (§ 2.35(a) of this chapter), or the Secretary of Agriculture if the authority so delegated is exercised by the Secretary.

Mail means to deposit an item in the United States Mail with postage affixed and addressed as necessary to cause it to be delivered to the address shown by ordinary mail, or by certified or registered mail if specified.

Petitioner means an individual who has filed a petition for review of a determination that the individual is responsibly connected to a licensee within the meaning of 7 U.S.C. 499a(9).

Re-mail means to mail by ordinary mail to an address an item that has been returned after being sent to the same address by certified or registered mail.

Respondent means the party proceeded against.

[42 FR 743, Jan. 4, 1977, as amended at 55 FR 30673, July 27, 1990; 60 FR 8455, Feb. 14, 1995; 61 FR 11503, Mar. 21, 1996]

§ 1.133 Institution of proceedings.

(a) *Submission of information concerning apparent violations.* (1) Any interested person desiring to submit information regarding an apparent violation of any provision of a statute listed in § 1.131 or of any regulation, standard, instruction, or order issued pursuant thereto, may file the information with the Administrator of the agency administering the statute involved in accordance with this section and any applicable statutory or regulation provisions. Such information may be made the basis of any appropriate proceeding

covered by the rules in this subpart, or any other appropriate proceeding authorized by the particular statute or the regulations promulgated thereunder.

(2) The information may be submitted by telegram, by letter, or by a preliminary statement of facts, setting forth the essential details of the transaction complained of. So far as practicable, the information shall include such of the following items as may be applicable:

(i) The name and address of each person and of the agent, if any, representing such person in the transaction involved;

(ii) Place where the alleged violation occurred;

(iii) Quantity and quality or grade of each kind of product or article involved;

(iv) Date of alleged violation;

(v) Car initial and number, if carlot;

(vi) Shipping and destination points;

(vii) If a sale, the date, sale price, and amount actually received;

(viii) If a consignment, the date, reported proceeds, gross, net;

(ix) Amount of damage claimed, if any;

(x) Statement of other material facts, including terms of contract; and

(xi) So far as practicable, true copies of all available papers relating to the transaction complained about, including shipping documents, letters, telegrams, invoices, manifests, inspection certificates, accounts of sales and any special contracts or agreements.

(3) Upon receipt of the information and supporting evidence, the Administrator shall cause such investigation to be made as, in the opinion of the Administrator, is justified by the facts. If such investigation discloses that no violation of the Act or of the regulations, standards, instructions, or orders issued pursuant thereto, has occurred, no further action shall be taken and the person submitting the information shall be so informed.

(4) The person submitting the information shall not be a party to any proceeding which may be instituted as a result thereof and such person shall have no legal status in the proceeding, except as a subpoenaed witness or as a

§ 1.134

deponent in a deposition taken without expense to such person.

(b) *Filing of complaint or petition for review.* (1) If there is reason to believe that a person has violated or is violating any provision of a statute listed in § 1.131 or of any regulation, standard, instruction or order issued pursuant thereto, whether based upon information furnished under paragraph (a) of this section or other information, a complaint may be filed with the Hearing Clerk pursuant to these rules.

(2) Any person determined by the Chief, PACA Branch, pursuant to 7 CFR 47.47–47.68 to have been responsibly connected within the meaning of 7 U.S.C. 499a(9) to a licensee who is subject or potentially subject to license suspension or revocation as the result of an alleged violation of 7 U.S.C. 499b or 499h(b) or as provided in 7 U.S.C. 499g(d) shall be entitled to institute a proceeding under this section and to have determined the facts with respect to such responsibly connected status by filing with the Hearing Clerk a petition for review of such determination.

(3) As provided in 5 U.S.C. 558, in any case, except one of willfulness or one in which public health, interest, or safety otherwise requires, prior to the institution of a formal proceeding which may result in the withdrawal, suspension, or revocation of a “license” as that term is defined in 5 U.S.C. 551(8), the Administrator, in an effort to effect an amicable or informal settlement of the matter, shall give written notice to the person involved of the facts or conduct concerned and shall afford such person an opportunity, within a reasonable time fixed by the Administrator, to demonstrate or achieve compliance with the applicable requirements of the statute, or the regulation, standard, instruction or order promulgated thereunder.

[42 FR 743, Jan. 4, 1977, as amended at 60 FR 8455, Feb. 14, 1995; 61 FR 11503, Mar. 21, 1996]

§ 1.134 Docket number.

Each proceeding, immediately following its institution, shall be assigned a docket number by the Hearing Clerk, and thereafter the proceeding shall be referred to by such number.

7 CFR Subtitle A (1–1–01 Edition)

§ 1.135 Contents of complaint or petition for review.

(a) *Complaint.* A complaint filed pursuant to § 1.133(b) shall state briefly and clearly the nature of the proceeding, the identification of the complainant and the respondent, the legal authority and jurisdiction under which the proceeding is instituted, the allegations of fact and provisions of law which constitute a basis for the proceeding, and the nature of the relief sought.

(b) *Petition for review.* The Petition for Review of responsibly connected status shall describe briefly and clearly the determination sought to be reviewed and shall include a brief statement of the factual and legal matters that the petitioner believes warrant the reversal of the determination.

[42 FR 743, Jan. 4, 1977, as amended at 61 FR 11503, Mar. 21, 1996]

§ 1.136 Answer.

(a) *Filing and service.* Within 20 days after the service of the complaint (within 10 days in a proceeding under section 4(d) of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930), or such other time as may be specified therein, the respondent shall file with the Hearing Clerk an answer signed by the respondent or the attorney of record in the proceeding. The attorney may file an appearance of record prior to or simultaneously with the filing of the answer. The answer shall be served upon the complainant, and any other party of record, by the Hearing Clerk. As response to a petition for review of responsibly connected status, the Chief, PACA Branch, shall within ten days after being served by the Hearing Clerk with a petition for review, file with the Hearing Clerk a certified copy of the agency record upon which the Chief, PACA Branch, made the determination that the individual was responsibly connected to a licensee under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 7 U.S.C. 499a *et seq.*, and such agency record shall become part of the record in the review proceeding.

(b) *Contents.* The answer shall:

(1) Clearly admit, deny, or explain each of the allegations of the Complaint and shall clearly set forth any defense asserted by the respondent; or

(2) State that the respondent admits all the facts alleged in the complaint; or

(3) State that the respondent admits the jurisdictional allegations of the complaint and neither admits nor denies the remaining allegations and consents to the issuance of an order without further procedure.

(c) *Default.* Failure to file an answer within the time provided under § 1.136(a) shall be deemed, for purposes of the proceeding, an admission of the allegations in the Complaint, and failure to deny or otherwise respond to an allegation of the Complaint shall be deemed, for purposes of the proceeding, an admission of said allegation, unless the parties have agreed to a consent decision pursuant to § 1.138.

[42 FR 743, Jan. 4, 1977, as amended at 61 FR 11504, Mar. 21, 1996]

§ 1.137 Amendment of complaint, petition for review, or answer; joinder of related matters.

(a) *Amendment.* At any time prior to the filing of a motion for a hearing, the complaint, petition for review, answer, or response to petition for review may be amended. Thereafter, such an amendment may be made with consent of the parties, or as authorized by the Judge upon a showing of good cause.

(b) *Joinder.* The Judge shall consolidate for hearing with any proceeding alleging a violation of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 7 U.S.C. 499a *et seq.*, any petitions for review of determination of status by the Chief, PACA Branch, that individuals are responsibly connected, within the meaning of 7 U.S.C. 499a(9), to the licensee during the period of the alleged violations. In any case in which there is no pending proceeding alleging a violation of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 7 U.S.C. 499a *et seq.*, but there have been filed more than one petition for review of determination of responsible connection to the same licensee, such petitions for review shall be consolidated for hearing.

[61 FR 11504, Mar. 21, 1996]

§ 1.138 Consent decision.

At any time before the Judge files the decision, the parties may agree to the entry of a consent decision. Such agreement shall be filed with the Hearing Clerk in the form of a decision signed by the parties with appropriate space for signature by the Judge, and shall contain an admission of at least the jurisdictional facts, consent to the issuance of the agreed decision without further procedure and such other admissions or statements as may be agreed between the parties. The Judge shall enter such decision without further procedure, unless an error is apparent on the face of the document. Such decision shall have the same force and effect as a decision issued after full hearing, and shall become final upon issuance to become effective in accordance with the terms of the decision.

§ 1.139 Procedure upon failure to file an answer or admission of facts.

The failure to file an answer, or the admission by the answer of all the material allegations of fact contained in the complaint, shall constitute a waiver of hearing. Upon such admission or failure to file, complainant shall file a proposed decision, along with a motion for the adoption thereof, both of which shall be served upon the respondent by the Hearing Clerk. Within 20 days after service of such motion and proposed decision, the respondent may file with the Hearing Clerk objections thereto. If the Judge finds that meritorious objections have been filed, complainant's Motion shall be denied with supporting reasons. If meritorious objections are not filed, the Judge shall issue a decision without further procedure or hearing. Copies of the decision or denial of complainant's Motion shall be served by the Hearing Clerk upon each of the parties and may be appealed pursuant to § 1.145. Where the decision as proposed by complainant is entered, such decision shall become final and effective without further proceedings 35 days after the date of service thereof upon the respondent, unless there is an appeal to the Judicial Officer by a party to the proceeding pursuant to

§ 1.140

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

§ 1.145: *Provided, however*, That no decision shall be final for purposes of judicial review except a final decision of the Judicial Officer upon appeal.

§ 1.140 Conferences and procedure.

(a) *Purpose and scope.* (1) Upon motion of a party or upon the Judge's own motion, the Judge may direct the parties or their counsel to attend a conference at any reasonable time, prior to or during the course of the hearing, when the Judge finds that the proceeding would be expedited by a conference. Reasonable notice of the time, place, and manner of the conference shall be given. The Judge may order each of the parties to furnish at or subsequent to the conference any or all of the following:

- (i) An outline of the case or defense;
- (ii) The legal theories upon which the party will rely;
- (iii) Copies of or a list of documents which the party anticipates introducing at the hearing; and
- (iv) A list of anticipated witnesses who will testify on behalf of the party. At the discretion of the party furnishing such list of witnesses, the names of the witnesses need not be furnished if they are otherwise identified in some meaningful way such as a short statement of the type of evidence they will offer.

(2) The Judge shall not order any of the foregoing procedures that a party can show is inappropriate or unwarranted under the circumstances of the particular case.

(3) At the conference, the following matters shall be considered:

- (i) The simplification of issues;
- (ii) The necessity of amendments to pleadings;
- (iii) The possibility of obtaining stipulations of facts and of the authenticity, accuracy, and admissibility of documents, which will avoid unnecessary proof;
- (iv) The limitation of the number of expert or other witnesses;
- (v) Negotiation, compromise, or settlement of issues;
- (vi) The exchange of copies of proposed exhibits;
- (vii) The identification of documents or matters of which official notice may be requested;

(viii) A schedule to be followed by the parties for completion of the actions decided at the conference; and

(ix) Such other matters as may expedite and aid in the disposition of the proceeding.

(b) *Reporting.* A conference will not be stenographically reported unless so directed by the Judge.

(c) *Manner of Conference.* (1) The conference shall be conducted by telephone or correspondence unless the Judge determines that conducting the conference by audio-visual telecommunication:

(i) Is necessary to prevent prejudice to a party;

(ii) Is necessary because of a disability of any individual expected to participate in the conference; or

(iii) Would cost less than conducting the conference by telephone or correspondence. If the Judge determines that a conference conducted by audio-visual telecommunication would measurably increase the United States Department of Agriculture's cost of conducting the conference, the conference shall be conducted by personal attendance of any individual who is expected to participate in the conference, by telephone, or by correspondence.

(2) If the conference is not conducted by telephone or correspondence, the conference shall be conducted by audio-visual telecommunication unless the Judge determines that conducting the conference by personal attendance of any individual who is expected to participate in the conference:

(i) Is necessary to prevent prejudice to a party;

(ii) Is necessary because of a disability of any individual expected to participate in the conference; or

(iii) Would cost less than conducting the conference by audio-visual telecommunication.

(d) *Order.* Actions taken as a result of a conference shall be reduced to a written appropriate order, unless the Judge concludes that a stenographic report shall suffice, or, if the conference takes place within 7 days of the beginning of the hearing, the Judge elects to make a statement on the record at the hearing summarizing the actions taken.

(e) *Related matters.* Upon motion of a respondent, the Judge may order the

attorney for the complainant to produce and permit the respondent to inspect and copy or photograph any relevant written or recorded statements or confessions made by such respondent within the possession, custody or control of the complainant.

[42 FR 743, Jan. 4, 1977, as amended at 60 FR 8455, Feb. 14, 1995]

§ 1.141 Procedure for hearing.

(a) *Request for hearing.* Any party may request a hearing on the facts by including such request in the complaint or answer, or by a separate request, in writing, filed with the Hearing Clerk within the time in which an answer may be filed. A petition for review shall be deemed a request for a hearing. Failure to request a hearing within the time allowed for the filing of the answer shall constitute a waiver of such hearing. Waiver of hearing shall not be deemed to be a waiver of the right to request oral argument before the Judicial Officer upon appeal of the Judge's decision. In the event the respondent denies any material fact and fails to file a timely request for a hearing, the matter may be set down for hearing on motion of the complainant or upon the Judge's own motion.

(b) *Time, place, and manner.* (1) If any material issue of fact is joined by the pleadings, the Judge, upon motion of any party stating that the matter is at issue and is ready for hearing, shall set a time, place, and manner for hearing as soon as feasible after the motion is filed, with due regard for the public interest and the convenience and necessity of the parties. The Judge shall file with the Hearing Clerk a notice stating the time and place of the hearing.³ This

notice shall state whether the hearing will be conducted by telephone, audio-visual telecommunication, or personal attendance of any individual expected to participate in the hearing. The Judge's determination regarding the manner of the hearing shall be made in accordance with paragraphs (b)(3) and (b)(4) of this section. If any change in the time, place, or manner of the hearing is made, the Judge shall file with the Hearing Clerk a notice of such change, which notice shall be served upon the parties, unless it is made during the course of an oral hearing and made part of the transcript or recording, or actual notice is given to the parties.

(2)(i) If any material issue of fact is joined by the pleadings and the matter is at issue and is ready for hearing, any party may move that the hearing be conducted by telephone or personal attendance of any individual expected to attend the hearing rather than by audio-visual telecommunication. Any motion that the hearing be conducted by telephone or personal attendance of any individual expected to attend the hearing must be accompanied by a memorandum in support of the motion stating the basis for the motion and the circumstances that require the hearing to be conducted other than by audio-visual telecommunication.

(ii) Within 10 days after the Judge issues a notice stating the manner in which the hearing is to be conducted, any party may move that the Judge reconsider the manner in which the hearing is to be conducted. Any motion for reconsideration must be accompanied by a memorandum in support of the motion stating the basis for the motion and the circumstances that require the hearing to be conducted other than in accordance with the Judge's notice.

(3) The hearing shall be conducted by audio-visual telecommunication unless the Judge determines that conducting the hearing by personal attendance of

³The place of hearing in a proceeding under the Packers and Stockyards Act shall be set in accordance with the Packers and Stockyards Act (7 U.S.C. 228(e) and (f)). In essence, if there is only one respondent, the hearing is to be held as near as possible to the respondent's place of business or residence depending on the availability of an appropriate location for conducting the hearing. If there is more than one respondent and they have their places of business or residence within a single unit of local government, a single geographical area within a State, or a single State, the hearing is to be held as near as possible to their places of

business or residence depending on the availability of an appropriate location for conducting the hearing. If there is more than one respondent, and they have their places of business or residence distant from each other, 7 U.S.C. 228(e) and (f) have no applicability.^z

§ 1.141

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

any individual who is expected to participate in the hearing:

(i) Is necessary to prevent prejudice to a party;

(ii) Is necessary because of a disability of any individual expected to participate in the hearing; or

(iii) Would cost less than conducting the hearing by audio-visual telecommunication. If the Judge determines that a hearing conducted by audio-visual telecommunication would measurably increase the United States Department of Agriculture's cost of conducting the hearing, the hearing shall be conducted by personal attendance of any individual who is expected to participate in the hearing or by telephone.

(4) The Judge may, in his or her sole discretion or in response to a motion by a party to the proceeding, conduct the hearing by telephone if the Judge finds that a hearing conducted by telephone:

(i) Would provide a full and fair evidentiary hearing;

(ii) Would not prejudice any party; and

(iii) Would cost less than conducting the hearing by audio-visual telecommunication or personal attendance of any individual who is expected to participate in the hearing.

(c) *Appearances.* The parties may appear in person or by attorney of record in the proceeding. Any person who appears as attorney must conform to the standards of ethical conduct required of practitioners before the courts of the United States.

(d) *Debarment of attorney.* (1) Whenever a Judge finds that a person acting as attorney for any party to the proceeding is guilty of unethical or contumacious conduct, in or in connection with a proceeding, the Judge may order that such person be precluded from further acting as attorney in the proceeding. An appeal to the Judicial Officer may be taken from any such order, but no proceeding shall be delayed or suspended pending disposition of the appeal: *Provided*, That the Judge shall suspend the proceeding for a reasonable time for the purpose of enabling the party to obtain another attorney.

(2) Whenever it is found, after notice and opportunity for hearing, that a person, who is acting or has acted as attorney for another person in any proceeding before the United States Department of Agriculture, is unfit to act as such counsel because of such unethical or contumacious conduct, such person will be precluded from acting as counsel in any or all proceedings before the Department as found to be appropriate.

(e) *Failure to appear.* (1) A respondent who, after being duly notified, fails to appear at the hearing without good cause, shall be deemed to have waived the right to an oral hearing in the proceeding and to have admitted any facts which may be presented at the hearing. Such failure by the respondent shall also constitute an admission of all the material allegations of fact contained in the complaint. Complainant shall have an election whether to follow the procedure set forth in § 1.139 or whether to present evidence, in whole or in part, in the form of affidavits or by oral testimony before the Judge. Failure to appear at a hearing shall not be deemed to be a waiver of the right to be served with a copy of the Judge's decision and to appeal and request oral argument before the Judicial Officer with respect thereto in the manner provided in § 1.145.

(2) If the petitioner in the case of a Petition for Review of a determination of responsibly connected status within the meaning of 7 U.S.C. 499a(9), having been duly notified, fails to appear at the hearing without good cause, such petitioner shall be deemed to have waived his right to a hearing and to have voluntarily withdrawn his petition for review.

(f) *Order of proceeding.* Except as may be determined otherwise by the Judge, the complainant shall proceed first at the hearing.

(g) *Written statements of direct testimony.* (1) Except as provided in paragraph (g)(2) of this section, each party must exchange with all other parties a written narrative verified statement of the oral direct testimony that the party will provide at any hearing to be conducted by telephone; the direct testimony of each employee or agent of the party that the party will call to

provide oral direct testimony at any hearing to be conducted by telephone; and the direct testimony of each expert witness that the party will call to provide oral direct testimony at any hearing to be conducted by telephone. The written direct testimony of witnesses shall be exchanged by the parties at least 10 days prior to the hearing. The oral direct testimony provided by a witness at a hearing conducted by telephone will be limited to the presentation of the written direct testimony, unless the Judge finds that oral direct testimony which is supplemental to the written direct testimony would further the public interest and would not constitute surprise.

(2) The parties shall not be required to exchange testimony in accordance with this paragraph if the hearing is scheduled to begin less than 20 days after the Judge's notice stating the time of the hearing.

(h) *Evidence*—(1) *In general.* (i) The testimony of witnesses at a hearing shall be on oath or affirmation and subject to cross-examination.

(ii) Upon a finding of good cause, the Judge may order that any witness be examined separately and apart from all other witnesses except those who may be parties to the proceeding.

(iii) After a witness called by the complainant has testified on direct examination, any other party may request and obtain the production of any statement, or part thereof, of such witness in the possession of the complainant which relates to the subject matter as to which the witness has testified. Such production shall be made according to the procedures and subject to the definitions and limitations prescribed in the Jencks Act (18 U.S.C. 3500).

(iv) Evidence which is immaterial, irrelevant, or unduly repetitious, or which is not of the sort upon which responsible persons are accustomed to rely, shall be excluded insofar as practicable.

(2) *Objections.* (i) If a party objects to the admission of any evidence or to the limitation of the scope of any examination or cross-examination or to any other ruling of the Judge, the party shall state briefly the grounds of such objection, whereupon an automatic ex-

ception will follow if the objection is overruled by the Judge.

(ii) Only objections made before the Judge may subsequently be relied upon in the proceeding.

(3) *Depositions.* The deposition of any witness shall be admitted in the manner provided in and subject to the provisions of § 1.148.

(4) *Exhibits.* Unless the Judge finds that the furnishing of copies is impracticable, four copies of each exhibit shall be filed with the Judge: *Provided*, That, where there are more than two parties in the proceeding, an additional copy shall be filed for each additional party. A true copy of an exhibit may be substituted for the original.

(5) *Official records or documents.* An official government record or document or entry therein, if admissible for any purpose, shall be admissible in evidence without the production of the person who made or prepared the same, and shall be prima facie evidence of the relevant facts stated therein. Such record or document shall be evidenced by an official publication thereof or by a copy certified by a person having legal authority to make such certification.

(6) *Official notice.* Official notice shall be taken of such matters as are judicially noticed by the courts of the United States and of any other matter of technical, scientific, or commercial fact of established character: *Provided*, That the parties shall be given adequate notice of matters so noticed, and shall be given adequate opportunity to show that such facts are erroneously noticed.

(7) *Offer of proof.* Whenever evidence is excluded by the Judge, the party offering such evidence may make an offer of proof, which shall be included in the transcript or recording. The offer of proof shall consist of a brief statement describing the evidence excluded. If the evidence consists of a brief oral statement, it shall be included in the transcript or recording in toto. If the evidence consists of an exhibit, it shall be marked for identification and inserted in the hearing record. In either event, the evidence shall be considered a part of the transcript or recording and hearing record if the Judicial Officer, upon appeal, decides the

§ 1.142

Judge's ruling excluding the evidence was erroneous and prejudicial. If the Judicial Officer decides the Judge's ruling excluding the evidence was erroneous and prejudicial and that it would be inappropriate to have such evidence considered a part of the hearing record, the Judicial Officer may direct that the hearing be reopened to permit the taking of such evidence or for any other purpose in connection with the excluded evidence.

(i) *Transcript or recording.* (1) Hearings to be conducted by telephone shall be recorded verbatim by electronic recording device. Hearings conducted by audio-visual telecommunication or the personal attendance of any individual who is expected to participate in the hearing shall be transcribed, unless the Judge finds that recording the hearing verbatim would expedite the proceeding and the Judge orders the hearing to be recorded verbatim. The Judge shall certify that to the best of his or her knowledge and belief any recording made pursuant to this paragraph with exhibits that were accepted into evidence is the record of the hearing.

(2) If a hearing is recorded verbatim, a party requests the transcript of a hearing or part of a hearing, and the Judge determines that the disposition of the proceeding would be expedited by a transcript of the hearing or part of a hearing, the Judge shall order the verbatim transcription of the recording as requested by the party.

(3) Recordings or transcripts of hearings shall be made available to any person at actual cost of duplication.

[42 FR 743, Jan. 4, 1977, as amended at 60 FR 8455, Feb. 14, 1995; 61 FR 11504, Mar. 21, 1996]

§ 1.142 Post-hearing procedure.

(a) *Corrections to transcript or recording.* (1) Within the period of time fixed by the Judge, any party may file a motion proposing corrections to the transcript or recording.

(2) Unless a party files such a motion in the manner prescribed, the transcript or recording shall be presumed, except for obvious typographical errors, to be a true, correct, and complete transcript or recording of the testimony given at the hearing and to contain an accurate description or reference to all exhibits received in evi-

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

dence and made part of the hearing record, and shall be deemed to be certified without further action by the Judge.

(3) As soon as practicable after the close of the hearing and after consideration of any timely objections filed as to the transcript or recording, the Judge shall issue an order making any corrections to the transcript or recording which the Judge finds are warranted, which corrections shall be entered onto the original transcript or recording by the Hearing Clerk (without obscuring the original text).

(b) *Proposed findings of fact, conclusions, orders, and briefs.* Prior to the Judge's decision, each party shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to submit for consideration proposed findings of fact, conclusions, order, and brief in support thereof. A copy of each such document filed by a party shall be served upon each of the other parties.

(c) *Judge's decision.* (1) The Judge may, upon motion of any party or in his or her own discretion, issue a decision orally at the close of the hearing, or within a reasonable time after the closing of the hearing.

(2) If the decision is announced orally, a copy thereof, excerpted from the transcript or recording, shall be furnished to the parties by the Hearing Clerk. Irrespective of the date such copy is mailed, the issuance date of the decision shall be the date the oral decision was announced.

(3) If the decision is in writing, it shall be filed with the Hearing Clerk and served upon the parties as provided in § 1.147.

(4) The Judge's decision shall become effective without further proceedings 35 days after the issuance of the decision, if announced orally at the hearing, or if the decision is in writing, 35 days after the date of service thereof upon the respondent, unless there is an appeal to the Judicial Officer by a party to the proceeding pursuant to § 1.145; *Provided, however*, that no decision shall be final for purposes of judicial review except a final decision of the Judicial Officer upon appeal.

[42 FR 743, Jan. 4, 1977, as amended at 53 FR 7177, Mar. 7, 1988; 60 FR 8456, Feb. 14, 1995]

§ 1.143 Motions and requests.

(a) *General.* All motions and requests shall be filed with the Hearing Clerk, and served upon all the parties, except (1) requests for extensions of time pursuant to § 1.147, (2) requests for subpoenas pursuant to § 1.149, and (3) motions and requests made on the record during the oral hearing. The Judge shall rule upon all motions and requests filed or made prior to the filing of an appeal of the Judge's decision pursuant to § 1.145, except motions directly relating to the appeal. Thereafter, the Judicial Officer will rule on any motions and requests, as well as the motions directly relating to the appeal.

(b) *Motions entertained.* (1) Any motion will be entertained other than a motion to dismiss on the pleading.

(2) All motions and request concerning the complaint must be made within the time allowed for filing an answer.

(c) *Contents.* All written motions and requests shall state the particular order, ruling, or action desired and the grounds therefor.

(d) *Response to motions and requests.* Within 20 days after service of any written motion or request, or within such shorter or longer period as may be fixed by the Judge or the Judicial Officer, an opposing party may file a response to the motion or request. The other party shall have no right to reply to the response; however, the Judge or the Judicial Officer, in their discretion, may order that a reply be filed.

(e) *Certification to the judicial officer.* The submission or certification of any motion, request, objection, or other question to the Judicial Officer prior to the filing of an appeal pursuant to § 1.145 shall be made by and in the discretion of the Judge. The Judge may either rule upon or certify the motion, request, objection, or other question to the Judicial Officer, but not both.

[42 FR 743, Jan. 4, 1977, as amended at 55 FR 30673, July 27, 1990]

§ 1.144 Judges.

(a) *Assignment.* No Judge shall be assigned to serve in any proceeding who (1) has any pecuniary interest in any matter or business involved in the pro-

ceeding, (2) is related within the third degree by blood or marriage to any party to the proceeding, or (3) has any conflict of interest which might impair the Judge's objectivity in the proceeding.

(b) *Disqualification of Judge.* (1) Any party to the proceeding may, by motion made to the Judge, request that the Judge withdraw from the proceeding because of an alleged disqualifying reason. Such motion shall set forth with particularity the grounds of alleged disqualification. The Judge may then either rule upon or certify the motion to the Secretary, but not both.

(2) A Judge shall withdraw from any proceeding for any reason deemed by the Judge to be disqualifying.

(c) *Powers.* Subject to review as provided elsewhere in this part, the Judge, in any assigned proceeding, shall have power to:

(1) Rule upon motions and requests;

(2) Set the time, place, and manner of a conference and the hearing, adjourn the hearing, and change the time, place, and manner of the hearing;

(3) Administer oaths and affirmations;

(4) Issue subpoenas as authorized by the statute under which the proceeding is conducted, requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, contracts, papers, and other documentary evidence at the hearing;

(5) Summon and examine witnesses and receive evidence at the hearing;

(6) Take or order the taking of depositions as authorized under these rules;

(7) Admit or exclude evidence;

(8) Hear oral argument on facts or law;

(9) Require each party to provide all other parties and the Judge with a copy of any exhibit that the party intends to introduce into evidence prior to any hearing to be conducted by telephone or audio-visual telecommunication;

(10) Require each party to provide all other parties with a copy of any document that the party intends to use to examine a deponent prior to any deposition to be conducted by telephone or audio-visual telecommunication;

§ 1.145

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

(11) Require that any hearing to be conducted by telephone or audio-visual telecommunication be conducted at locations at which the parties and the Judge are able to transmit and receive documents during the hearing;

(12) Require that any deposition to be conducted by telephone or audio-visual telecommunication be conducted at locations at which the parties are able to transmit and receive documents during the deposition;

(13) Do all acts and take all measures necessary for the maintenance of order, including the exclusion of contumacious counsel or other persons;

(14) Take all other actions authorized under these rules.

(d) *Who may act in the absence of the Judge.* In case of the absence of the Judge or the Judge's inability to act, the powers and duties to be performed by the Judge under these rules of practice in connection with any assigned proceeding may, without abatement of the proceeding unless otherwise directed by the Chief Judge, be assigned to any other Judge.

[42 FR 743, Jan. 4, 1977, as amended at 60 FR 8456, Feb. 14, 1995]

§ 1.145 Appeal to Judicial Officer.

(a) *Filing of petition.* Within 30 days after receiving service of the Judge's decision, a party who disagrees with the decision, or any part thereof, or any ruling by the Judge or any alleged deprivation of rights, may appeal such decision to the Judicial Officer by filing an appeal petition with the Hearing Clerk. As provided in § 1.141(h)(2), objections regarding evidence or a limitation regarding examination or cross-examination or other ruling made before the Judge may be relied upon in an appeal. Each issue set forth in the petition, and the arguments thereon, shall be separately numbered; shall be plainly and concisely stated; and shall contain detailed citations of the record, statutes, regulations or authorities being relied upon in support thereof. A brief may be filed in support of the appeal simultaneously with the petition.

(b) *Response to appeal petition.* Within 20 days after the service of a copy of an appeal petition and any brief in support thereof, filed by a party to the proceeding, any other party may file

with the Hearing Clerk a response in support of or in opposition to the appeal and in such response any relevant issue, not presented in the appeal petition, may be raised.

(c) *Transmittal of record.* Whenever an appeal of a Judge's decision is filed and a response thereto has been filed or time for filing a response has expired, the Hearing Clerk shall transmit to the Judicial Officer the record of the proceeding. Such record shall include: the pleadings; motions and requests filed and rulings thereon; the transcript or recording of the testimony taken at the hearing, together with the exhibits filed in connection therewith; any documents or papers filed in connection with a prehearing conference; such proposed findings of fact, conclusions, and orders, and briefs in support thereof, as may have been filed in connection with the proceeding; the Judge's decision; such exceptions, statements of objections and briefs in support thereof as may have been filed in the proceeding; and the appeal petition, and such briefs in support thereof and responses thereto as may have been filed in the proceeding.

(d) *Oral argument.* A party bringing an appeal may request, within the prescribed time for filing such appeal, an opportunity for oral argument before the Judicial Officer. Within the time allowed for filing a response, appellee may file a request in writing for opportunity for such an oral argument. Failure to make such request in writing, within the prescribed time period, shall be deemed a waiver of oral argument. The Judicial Officer may grant, refuse, or limit any request for oral argument. Oral argument shall not be transcribed unless so ordered in advance by the Judicial Officer for good cause shown upon request of a party or upon the Judicial Officer's own motion.

(e) *Scope of argument.* Argument to be heard on appeal, whether oral or on brief, shall be limited to the issues raised in the appeal or in the response to the appeal, except that if the Judicial Officer determines that additional issues should be argued, the parties shall be given reasonable notice of such determination, so as to permit preparation of adequate arguments on all issues to be argued.

(f) *Notice of argument; postponement.* The Hearing Clerk shall advise all parties of the time and place at which oral argument will be heard. A request for postponement of the argument must be made by motion filed a reasonable amount of time in advance of the date fixed for argument.

(g) *Order of argument.* The appellant is entitled to open and conclude the argument.

(h) *Submission on briefs.* By agreement of the parties, an appeal may be submitted for decision on the briefs, but the Judicial Officer may direct that the appeal be argued orally.

(i) *Decision of the judicial officer on appeal.* As soon as practicable after the receipt of the record from the Hearing Clerk, or, in case oral argument was had, as soon as practicable thereafter, the Judicial Officer, upon the basis of and after due consideration of the record and any matter of which official notice is taken, shall rule on the appeal. If the Judicial Officer decides that no change or modification of the Judge's decision is warranted, the Judicial Officer may adopt the Judge's decision as the final order in the proceeding, preserving any right of the party bringing the appeal to seek judicial review of such decision in the proper forum. A final order issued by the Judicial Officer shall be filed with the Hearing Clerk. Such order may be regarded by the respondent as final for purposes of judicial review without filing a petition for rehearing, reargument, or reconsideration of the decision of the Judicial Officer.

[42 FR 743, Jan. 4, 1977, as amended at 60 FR 8456, Feb. 14, 1995]

§ 1.146 Petitions for reopening hearing; for rehearing or reargument of proceeding; or for reconsideration of the decision of the Judicial Officer.

(a) *Petition requisite—(1) Filing; service; ruling.* A petition for reopening the hearing to take further evidence, or for rehearing or reargument of the proceeding, or for reconsideration of the decision of the Judicial Officer, must be made by petition filed with the Hearing Clerk. Every such petition must state specifically the grounds relied upon. Any such petition filed prior

to the filing of an appeal of the Judge's decision pursuant to § 1.145 shall be ruled upon by the Judge, and any such petition filed thereafter shall be ruled upon by the Judicial Officer.

(2) *Petition to reopen hearing.* A petition to reopen a hearing to take further evidence may be filed at any time prior to the issuance of the decision of the Judicial Officer. Every such petition shall state briefly the nature and purpose of the evidence to be adduced, shall show that such evidence is not merely cumulative, and shall set forth a good reason why such evidence was not adduced at the hearing.

(3) *Petition to rehear or reargue proceeding, or to reconsider the decision of the Judicial Officer.* A petition to rehear or reargue the proceeding or to reconsider the decision of the Judicial Officer shall be filed within 10 days after the date of service of such decision upon the party filing the petition. Every petition must state specifically the matters claimed to have been erroneously decided and alleged errors must be briefly stated.

(b) *Procedure for disposition of petitions.* Within 20 days following the service of any petition provided for in this section, any party to the proceeding may file with the Hearing Clerk a reply thereto. As soon as practicable thereafter, the Judge or the Judicial Officer, as the case may be, shall announce the determination whether to grant or deny the petition. The decision of the Judicial Officer shall automatically be stayed pending the determination to grant or deny a timely petition. Such decision shall not be final for purposes of judicial review until the petition is denied or the decision is affirmed or modified pursuant to the petition and the time for judicial review shall begin to run upon the filing of such final action on the petition. In the event that any such petition is granted, the applicable rules of practice, as set out elsewhere herein, shall be followed. A person filing a petition under this section shall be regarded as the moving party, although such person shall be referred to as the complainant or respondent, depending upon the designation in the original proceeding.

§ 1.147

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

§ 1.147 Filing; service; extensions of time; and computation of time.

(a) *Filing; number of copies.* Except as otherwise provided in this section, all documents or papers required or authorized by the rules in this part to be filed with the Hearing Clerk shall be filed in quadruplicate: *Provided, That* where there are more than two parties in the proceeding, an additional copy shall be filed for each additional party. Any document or paper required or authorized under the rules in this part to be filed with the Hearing Clerk shall, during the course of an oral hearing, be filed with the Judge.

(b) *Who shall make service.* Copies of all such documents or papers required or authorized by the rules in this part to be filed with the Hearing Clerk shall be served upon the parties by the Hearing Clerk, or by some other employee of the Department, or by a U.S. Marshal or deputy marshal.

(c) *Service on party other than the Secretary.* (1) Any complaint or other document initially served on a person to make that person a party respondent in a proceeding, proposed decision and motion for adoption thereof upon failure to file an answer or other admission of all material allegations of fact contained in a complaint, initial decision, final decision, appeal petition filed by the Department, or other document specifically ordered by the Judge to be served by certified or registered mail, shall be deemed to be received by any party to a proceeding, other than the Secretary or agent thereof, on the date of delivery by certified or registered mail to the last known principal place of business of such party, last known principal place of business of the attorney or representative of record of such party, or last known residence of such party if an individual, *Provided that*, if any such document or paper is sent by certified or registered mail but is returned marked by the postal service as unclaimed or refused, it shall be deemed to be received by such party on the date of remailing by ordinary mail to the same address.

(2) Any document or paper, other than one specified in paragraph (c)(1) of this section or written questions for a deposition as provided in § 1.148(d)(2), shall be deemed to be received by any

party to a proceeding, other than the Secretary or agent thereof, on the date of mailing by ordinary mail to the last known principal place of business of such party, last known principal place of business of the attorney or representative of record of such party, or last known residence of such party if an individual.

(3) Any document or paper served other than by mail, on any party to a proceeding, other than the Secretary or agent thereof, shall be deemed to be received by such party on the date of:

(i) Delivery to any responsible individual at, or leaving in a conspicuous place at, the last known principal place of business of such party, last known principal place of business of the attorney or representative of record of such party, or last known residence of such party if an individual, or

(ii) Delivery to such party if an individual, to an officer or director of such party if a corporation, or to a member of such party if a partnership, at any location.

(d) *Service on another.* Any subpoena, written questions for a deposition under § 1.148(d)(2), or other document or paper, served on any person other than a party to a proceeding, the Secretary or agent thereof, shall be deemed to be received by such person on the date of:

(1) Delivery by certified mail or registered mail to the last known principal place of business of such person, last known principal place of business of the attorney or representative of record of such person, or last known residence of such person if an individual;

(2) Delivery other than by mail to any responsible individual at, or leaving in a conspicuous place at, any such location; or

(3) Delivery to such party if an individual, to an officer or director of such party if a corporation, or to a member of such party if a partnership, at any location.

(e) *Proof of service.* Any of the following, in the possession of the Department, showing such service, shall be deemed to be accurate:

(1) A certified or registered mail receipt returned by the postal service with a signature;

(2) An official record of the postal service;

(3) An entry on a docket record or a copy placed in a docket file by the Hearing Clerk of the Department or by an employee of the Hearing Clerk in the ordinary course of business;

(4) A certificate of service, which need not be separate from and may be incorporated in the document or paper of which it certifies service, showing the method, place and date of service in writing and signed by an individual with personal knowledge thereof, *Provided* that such certificate must be verified by oath or declaration under penalty of perjury if the individual certifying service is not a party to the proceeding in which such document or paper is served, an attorney or representative of record for such a party, or an official or employee of the United States or of a State or political subdivision thereof.

(f) *Extensions of time.* The time for the filing of any document or paper required or authorized under the rules in this part to be filed may be extended by the Judge or the Judicial Officer as provided in § 1.143, if, in the judgment of the Judge or the Judicial Officer, as the case may be, there is good reason for the extension. In all instances in which time permits, notice of the request for extension of the time shall be given to the other party with opportunity to submit views concerning the request.

(g) *Effective date of filing.* Any document or paper required or authorized under the rules in this part to be filed shall be deemed to be filed at the time when it reaches the Hearing Clerk; or, if authorized to be filed with another officer or employee of the Department it shall be deemed to be filed at the time when it reaches such officer or employee.

(h) *Computation of time.* Saturdays, Sundays and Federal holidays shall be included in computing the time allowed for the filing of any document or paper: *Provided*, That, when such time expires on a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday, such period shall be extended to include the next following business day.

[42 FR 743, Jan. 4, 1977, as amended at 55 FR 30674, July 27, 1990; 60 FR 8456, Feb. 14, 1995]

§ 1.148 Depositions.

(a) *Motion for taking deposition.* Upon the motion of a party to the proceeding, the Judge may, at any time after the filing of the complaint, order the taking of testimony by deposition. The Motion shall be in writing, shall be filed with the Hearing Clerk, and shall set forth:

(1) The name and address of the proposed deponent;

(2) The name and address of the person (referred to hereafter in this section as the "officer") qualified under the regulations in this part to take depositions, before whom the proposed examination is to be made;

(3) The proposed time and place of the examination, which shall be at least 15 days after the date of the mailing of the motion; and

(4) The reasons why such deposition should be taken, which shall be solely for the purpose of eliciting testimony which otherwise might not be available at the time of hearing, for uses as provided in paragraph (g) of this section.

(b) *Judge's order for taking deposition.*

(1) If the Judge finds that the testimony may not be otherwise available at the hearing, the taking of the deposition may be ordered. The order shall be filed with the Hearing Clerk and shall state:

(i) The time of the deposition;

(ii) The place of the deposition;

(iii) The manner of the deposition (telephone, audio-visual telecommunication, or personal attendance of those who are to participate in the deposition);

(iv) The name of the officer before whom the deposition is to be made; and

(v) The name of the deponent. The officer and the time, place, and manner need not be the same as those suggested in the motion for the deposition.

(2) The deposition shall be conducted by telephone unless the Judge determines that conducting the deposition by audio-visual telecommunication:

(i) Is necessary to prevent prejudice to a party;

(ii) Is necessary because of a disability of any individual expected to participate in the deposition; or

(iii) Would cost less than conducting the deposition by telephone. If the Judge determines that a deposition

conducted by audio-visual telecommunication would measurably increase the United States Department of Agriculture's cost of conducting the deposition, the deposition shall be conducted by personal attendance of any individual who is expected to participate in the deposition or by telephone.

(3) If the deposition is not conducted by telephone, the deposition shall be conducted by audio-visual telecommunication unless the Judge determines that conducting the deposition by personal attendance of any individual who is expected to participate in the deposition:

(i) Is necessary to prevent prejudice to a party;

(ii) Is necessary because of a disability of any individual expected to participate in the deposition; or

(iii) Would cost less than conducting the deposition by telephone or audio-visual telecommunication.

(c) *Qualifications of officer.* The deposition shall be made before the Judge or before an officer authorized by the law of the United States or by the law of the place of the examination to administer oaths, or before an officer authorized by the Secretary to administer oaths.

(d) *Procedure on examination.* (1) The deponent shall be examined under oath or affirmation and shall be subject to cross-examination. Objections to questions or documents shall be in short form, stating the grounds of objections relied upon. The questions propounded, together with all objections made (but not including argument or debate), shall be recorded verbatim. In lieu of oral examination, parties may transmit written questions to the officer prior to the examination and the officer shall propound such questions to the deponent.

(2) The applicant shall arrange for the examination of the witness either by oral examination, or by written questions upon agreement of the parties or as directed by the Judge. If the examination is conducted by means of written questions, copies of the applicant's questions must be received by the other party to the proceeding and the officer at least 10 days prior to the date set for the examination unless otherwise agreed, and any cross ques-

tions of a party other than the applicant must be received by the applicant and the officer at any time prior to the time of the examination.

(e) *Certification by officer.* The officer shall certify on the deposition that the deponent was duly sworn and that the deposition is a true record of the deponent's testimony. The officer shall then securely seal the deposition, together with one copy thereof (unless there are more than two parties in the proceeding, in which case there should be another copy for each additional party), in an envelope and mail the same by registered or certified mail to the Hearing Clerk.

(f) *Corrections to the transcript or recording.* (1) At any time prior to the hearing, any party may file a motion proposing corrections to the transcript or recording of the deposition.

(2) Unless a party files such a motion in the manner prescribed, the transcript or recording shall be presumed, except for obvious typographical errors, to be a true, correct, and complete transcript or recording of the testimony given in the deposition proceeding and to contain an accurate description or reference to all exhibits in connection therewith, and shall be deemed to be certified correct without further procedure.

(3) At any time prior to use of the deposition in accordance with paragraph (g) of this section and after consideration of any objections filed thereto, the Judge may issue an order making any corrections in the transcript or recording which the Judge finds are warranted, which corrections shall be entered onto the original transcript or recording by the Hearing Clerk (without obscuring the original text).

(g) *Use of deposition.* A deposition ordered and taken in accordance with the provisions of this section may be used in a proceeding under these rules if the Judge finds that the evidence is otherwise admissible and (1) that the witness is dead; (2) that the witness is unable to attend or testify because of age, sickness, infirmity, or imprisonment; (3) that the party offering the deposition has endeavored to procure the attendance of the witness by subpoena, but has been unable to do so; or (4) that such exceptional circumstances exist

Office of the Secretary, USDA

§ 1.151

as to make it desirable, in the interests of justice, to allow the deposition to be used. If the party upon whose motion the deposition was taken refuses to offer it in evidence, any other party may offer the deposition or any part thereof in evidence. If only part of a deposition is offered in evidence by a party, an adverse party may require the introduction of any other part which ought in fairness to be considered with the part introduced, and any party may introduce any other parts.

[42 FR 743, Jan. 4, 1977, as amended at 55 FR 30674, July 27, 1990; 60 FR 8456, Feb. 14, 1995]

§ 1.149 Subpoenas.⁴

(a) *Issuance of subpoenas.* The attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence from any place in the United States on behalf of any party to the proceeding may be required by subpoena at any designated place of hearing if authorized by the statute under which the proceeding is conducted. Subpoenas shall be issued by the Judge upon a reasonable showing by the applicant of the grounds and necessity thereof; and with respect to subpoenas for the production of documents, the request shall also show their competency, relevancy, and materiality. All requests for subpoenas shall be in writing, unless waived by the Judge for good cause shown. Except for good cause shown, requests for subpoenas shall be received by the Judge at least 10 days prior to the date set for the hearing.

(b) *Service of subpoenas.* Subpoenas may be served by any person not less than 18 years of age. The party at whose instance a subpoena is issued shall be responsible for service thereof. Subpoenas shall be served as provided in § 1.147.

[42 FR 743, Jan. 4, 1977, as amended at 55 FR 30674, July 27, 1990; 60 FR 8457, Feb. 14, 1995]

§ 1.150 Fees of witnesses.

Witnesses summoned under these rules of practice shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid wit-

nesses in the courts of the United States, and witnesses whose depositions are taken, and the officer taking the same, shall be entitled to the same fees as are paid for like services in the courts of the United States. Fees shall be paid by the party at whose instance the witness appears or the deposition is taken.

§ 1.151 Ex parte communications.

(a) At no stage of the proceeding between its institution and the issuance of the final decision shall the Judge or Judicial Officer discuss ex parte the merits of the proceeding with any person who is connected with the proceeding in an advocative or in an investigative capacity, or with any representative of such person: *Provided*, That procedural matters shall not be included within this limitation; and *Provided further*, That the Judge or Judicial Officer may discuss the merits of the case with such a person if all parties to the proceeding, or their attorneys have been given notice and an opportunity to participate. A memorandum of any such discussion shall be included in the record.

(b) No interested person shall make or knowingly cause to be made to the Judge or Judicial Officer an ex parte communication relevant to the merits of the proceeding.

(c) If the Judge or the Judicial Officer receives an ex parte communication in violation of this section, the one who receives the communication shall place in the public record of the proceeding:

- (1) All such written communications;
- (2) Memoranda stating the substance of all such oral communications; and
- (3) All written responses, and memoranda stating the substance of all oral responses thereto.

(d) Upon receipt of a communication knowingly made or knowingly caused to be made by a party in violation of this section, the Judge or Judicial Officer may, to the extent consistent with the interests of justice and the policy of the underlying statute, require the party to show cause why his claim or interest in the proceeding should not be dismissed, denied, disregarded, or otherwise adversely affected on account of such violation.

⁴This section relates only to subpoenas for the stated purpose and has no relevance with respect to investigatory subpoenas.

§ 1.160

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

(e) To the extent consistent with the interests of justice and the policy of the underlying statute, a violation of this section shall be sufficient grounds for a decision adverse to the party who knowingly commits a violation of this section or who knowingly causes such a violation to occur.

(f) For purposes of this section *ex parte communication* means an oral or written communication not on the public record with respect to which reasonable prior notice to all parties is not given, but it shall not include requests for status reports on any matter or the proceeding.

Subpart I—Rules of Practice Governing Cease and Desist Proceedings Under Section 2 of the Capper-Volstead Act

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 291, 292; 7 CFR 2.35, 2.41.

SOURCE: 45 FR 6587, Jan. 29, 1980, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1.160 Scope and applicability of rules in this part.

The rules of practice in this part shall be applicable to cease and desist proceedings, initiated upon complaint by the Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to section 2 of the Capper-Volstead Act.

§ 1.161 Definitions.

As used in this part, words in the single form shall be deemed to import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may require. The following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

Act means the Capper-Volstead Act, approved February 18, 1922, 42 Stat. 388, 7 U.S.C. 291, 292.

Association means a cooperative association, a federation of cooperatives, or other association of agricultural producers, as defined in section 1 of the Act.

Complainant or *Secretary* means the Secretary of Agriculture, United States Department of Agriculture, or any officer(s) or employee(s) to whom authority has heretofore been delegated, or whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his or her stead.

Complaint means a formal complaint instituted by the Secretary of Agriculture requiring respondent to show cause why an order should not be made directing it to cease and desist from acts of monopolization or restraint of trade, which result in undue price enhancement.

Decision means: (1) the Judge's decision, and includes (i) findings and conclusions and the reasons or basis therefor on all material issues of fact, law, or discretion, (ii) order, and (iii) rulings on proposed findings, conclusions and order submitted by the parties, and (2) the decision and order by the Judicial Officer upon an appeal of the Judge's decision.

Hearing means that part of the proceeding which involves the submission of evidence before the Judge for the record in the proceeding.

Hearing Clerk means the Hearing Clerk, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250.

Judge means any Administrative Law Judge appointed pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3105 (the Administrative Procedure Act) and assigned to the proceeding involved.

Judicial Officer means an official of the United States Department of Agriculture delegated authority by the Secretary, pursuant to the Act of April 4, 1940 (7 U.S.C. 450c-450g) and Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953 (5 U.S.C. App. (1988)), to perform the function involved (§2.35(a) of this chapter), or the Secretary if he or she exercises the authority so delegated.

Respondent means the cooperative associations, or association, against whom a complaint has been issued.

[45 FR 6587, Jan. 29, 1980, as amended at 60 FR 8457, Feb. 14, 1995]

§ 1.162 Institution of proceedings.

(a) *Filing of information.* Any person having information that any agricultural association, as defined in the Capper-Volstead Act, is engaged in any practice which monopolizes or restrains trade in interstate or foreign commerce to such an extent that the price of any agricultural product is unduly enhanced by reason thereof, may submit such information to the Secretary. Such information shall be in writing and shall contain a complete

statement of facts detailing the price enhancement and the practices alleged.

(b) *Consideration of information.* The Secretary shall consider all information filed under paragraph (a) of this section, and any other information which the Secretary may obtain relating to a violation of section 2 of the Act. If the Secretary finds that there is reason to believe that any association monopolizes or restrains trade in interstate or foreign commerce to such an extent that the price of any agricultural product is unduly enhanced thereby the Secretary shall cause a complaint to be filed, requiring the association to show cause why an order should not be made directing the association to cease and desist from such monopolization or restraint of trade. The complaint shall be filed with the Hearing Clerk, who shall assign to the proceeding a docket number and effect service upon respondent.

[45 FR 6587, Jan. 29, 1980, as amended at 60 FR 8457, Feb. 14, 1995]

§ 1.163 The complaint.

The complaint shall state briefly all allegations of fact which constitute a basis for the proceeding, and shall designate a time and place for the hearing in the matter, which shall be at least 30 days after the service of the complaint upon the respondent.

§ 1.164 Answer.

(a) *Filing and service.* Within 20 days after service of the complaint, or such other time as may be specified therein, the respondent shall file with the Hearing Clerk, an answer, signed by the respondent or the respondent's attorney. The answer shall be served upon the complainant by the Hearing Clerk.

(b) *Contents.* The answer shall clearly admit, deny, or offer an explanation in response to each of the allegations of the complaint, and shall clearly set forth any affirmative defense.

(c) *Default.* Failure to file an answer shall constitute an admission of the allegations in the complaint, and may be the basis for a decision upon the presentation of a *prima facie* case by the complainant.

[45 FR 6587, Jan. 29, 1980, as amended at 60 FR 8457, Feb. 14, 1995]

§ 1.165 Amendments.

Amendments to the complaint may be made prior to the filing of an answer in which case the time for filing the answer shall be extended 20 days or for other time agreed to by the parties. After the answer is filed, amendments to the complaint, or to the answer or other pleading, may be made by agreement of the parties or allowed at the discretion of the Judge. In case of an amendment which significantly changes the issues, the hearing shall, on the request of a party, be postponed or adjourned for a reasonable period, if the Judge determines that such action is necessary to avoid prejudice to the party.

§ 1.166 Consent order.

At any time, complainant and respondent may agree to the entry of a consent order. Such order shall be entered by the Judge (prior to a decision) or the Judicial Officer (after a decision by the Judge), and become effective on the date specified therein.

§ 1.167 Conference

(a) *Purpose.* Upon motion of a party or upon the Judge's own motion, the Judge may direct the parties to attend a conference when the Judge finds that the proceeding would be expedited by discussions on matters of procedure and/or possible stipulations. The conference may include discussions regarding:

- (1) Simplification of the issues;
- (2) Limitation of expert or other witnesses;
- (3) The orderly presentation of evidence; and
- (4) Any other matters that may expedite and aid in the disposition of the proceeding.

(b) *Manner of the Conference.* (1) The conference shall be conducted by telephone or correspondence unless the Judge determines that conducting the conference by audio-visual telecommunication:

- (i) Is necessary to prevent prejudice to a party;
- (ii) Is necessary because of a disability of any individual expected to participate in the conference; or

§ 1.168

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

(iii) Would cost less than conducting the conference by telephone or correspondence. If the Judge determines that a conference conducted by audio-visual telecommunication would measurably increase the United States Department of Agriculture's cost of conducting the conference, the conference shall be conducted by personal attendance of any individual who is expected to participate in the conference, by telephone, or by correspondence.

(2) If the conference is not conducted by telephone or correspondence, the conference shall be conducted by audio-visual telecommunication unless the Judge determines that conducting the conference by personal attendance of any individual who is expected to participate in the conference:

(i) Is necessary to prevent prejudice to a party;

(ii) Is necessary because of a disability of any individual expected to participate in the conference; or

(iii) Would cost less than conducting the conference by audio-visual telecommunication.

[60 FR 8457, Feb. 14, 1995]

§ 1.168 Procedure for hearing.

(a) *Time and place.* The oral hearing shall be held at such time and place as specified in the complaint, and not less than 30 days after service thereof. The time and place of the hearing may be changed for good cause, by the Judge, upon motion of either complainant or respondent.

(b) *Manner of hearing.* (1) The Judge shall file with the Hearing Clerk a notice stating whether the hearing will be conducted by telephone, audio-visual telecommunication, or personal attendance of any individual expected to attend the hearing and the Judge's determination regarding the manner of hearing shall be made in accordance with paragraphs (b)(3) and (b)(4) of this section. If any change in the manner of the hearing is made, the Judge shall file with the Hearing Clerk a notice of the change, which notice shall be served on the parties, unless it is made during the course of an oral hearing and made part of the transcript or recording, or actual notice is given to the parties.

(2)(i) Any party may move that the hearing be conducted by telephone or personal attendance of any individual expected to attend the hearing rather than by audio-visual telecommunication. Any motion that the hearing be conducted by telephone or personal attendance of any individual expected to attend the hearing must be accompanied by a memorandum in support of the motion stating the basis for the motion and the circumstances that require the hearing to be conducted other than by audio-visual telecommunication.

(ii) Within 10 days after the Judge issues a notice stating the manner in which the hearing is to be conducted, any party may move that the Judge reconsider the manner in which the hearing is to be conducted. Any motion for reconsideration must be accompanied by a memorandum in support of the motion stating the basis for the motion and the circumstances that require the hearing to be conducted other than in accordance with the Judge's notice.

(3) The hearing shall be conducted by audio-visual telecommunication unless the Judge determines that conducting the hearing by personal attendance of any individual who is expected to participate in the hearing:

(i) Is necessary to prevent prejudice to a party;

(ii) Is necessary because of a disability of any individual expected to participate in the hearing; or

(iii) Would cost less than conducting the hearing by audio-visual telecommunication. If the Judge determines that a hearing conducted by audio-visual telecommunication would measurably increase the United States Department of Agriculture's cost of conducting the hearing, the hearing shall be conducted by personal attendance of any individual who is expected to participate in the hearing or by telephone.

(4) The Judge may, in his or her sole discretion or in response to a motion by a party to the proceeding, conduct the hearing by telephone if the Judge finds that a hearing conducted by telephone:

(i) Would provide a full and fair evidentiary hearing;

(ii) Would not prejudice any party; and

(iii) Would cost less than conducting the hearing by audio-visual telecommunication or personal attendance of any individual who is expected to participate in the hearing.

(c) *Appearances.* The parties may appear in person or by counsel or by other representative. Persons who appear as counsel or in a representative capacity must conform to the standards of ethical conduct required of practitioners before the courts of the United States.

(d) *Order of proceeding.* Except as otherwise may be agreed by the parties and approved by the Judge, the complainant shall proceed first at the hearing.

(e) *Failure to appear.* If respondent, after being duly notified, fails to appear at the hearing, and no good cause for such failure is established, complainant shall present a *prima facie* case on the matters denied in the answer.

(f) *Written statements of direct testimony.* (1) Except as provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section, each party must exchange with all other parties a written narrative verified statement of the oral direct testimony that the party will provide at any hearing to be conducted by telephone; the direct testimony of each employee or agent of the party that the party will call to provide oral direct testimony at any hearing to be conducted by telephone; and the direct testimony of each expert witness that the party will call to provide oral direct testimony at any hearing to be conducted by telephone. The written direct testimony of witnesses shall be exchanged by the parties at least 10 days prior to the hearing. The oral direct testimony provided by a witness at a hearing conducted by telephone will be limited to the presentation of the written direct testimony, unless the Judge finds that oral direct testimony which is supplemental to the written direct testimony would further the public interest and would not constitute surprise.

(2) The parties shall not be required to exchange testimony in accordance with this paragraph if the hearing is scheduled to begin less than 20 days

after the Judge's notice stating the time of the hearing.

(g) *Evidence.* (1) The testimony of witnesses at the hearing shall be upon oath or affirmation, transcribed or recorded verbatim, and subject to cross-examination. Evidence which is immaterial, irrelevant, or unduly repetitious, or which is not of the sort upon which responsible persons are accustomed to rely, shall be excluded insofar as practicable.

(2) *Objections.* If a party objects to the admission of any evidence or to the limitation of the scope of any examination or cross-examination, the party shall briefly state the grounds of such objections, whereupon an automatic exception will follow if the objection is overruled by the Judge. The ruling of the Judge on any objection shall be part of the transcript or recording. Only objections made before the Judge may subsequently be relied upon in the proceeding.

(3) *Official records or documents.* An official record or document, if admissible for any purpose, shall be admissible in evidence without the production of the person who made or prepared the same, and shall be *prima facie* evidence of the relevant facts stated therein. Such record or document shall be evidenced by an official publication thereof, or by a copy certified by a person having legal authority to make such certification.

(4) *Exhibits.* Unless the Judge finds that the furnishing of multiple copies is impracticable, four copies of each exhibit shall be filed with the Judge unless the Judge finds that a greater or lesser number is desirable. A true copy of an exhibit may be substituted for the original.

(5) *Official notice.* Official notice shall be taken of such matters as are judicially noticed by the courts of the United States and of any other matter of technical, scientific, or commercial fact of established character: *Provided*, That the opposing party shall be given adequate opportunity to show that such facts are erroneously noticed.

(6) *Offer of proof.* Whenever evidence is deleted from the record, the party offering such evidence may make an offer of proof, which shall be included in the transcript or recording. The

offer of proof shall consist of a brief statement describing the evidence excluded. If the evidence consists of a brief oral statement or of an exhibit, it shall be inserted into the transcript or recording in toto. In such event, it shall be considered a part of the transcript or recording and record if the Judicial Officer decides that the Judge's ruling in excluding the evidence was erroneous and prejudicial. The Judge shall not allow the insertion of such excluded evidence in toto if the taking of such evidence will consume considerable time at the hearing. In the latter event, if the Judicial Officer decides that the Judge's ruling excluding the evidence was both prejudicial and erroneous, the hearing may be reopened to permit the taking of such evidence.

(7) *Affidavits.* Affidavits may be submitted into evidence, in lieu of witness testimony, only to the extent, and in the manner agreed upon by the parties.

(h) *Transcript or recording.* (1) Hearings to be conducted by telephone shall be recorded verbatim by electronic recording device. Hearings conducted by audio-visual telecommunication or the personal attendance of any individual who is expected to participate in the hearing shall be transcribed, unless the Judge finds that recording the hearing verbatim would expedite the proceeding and the Judge orders the hearing to be recorded verbatim. The Judge shall certify that to the best of his or her knowledge and belief any recording made pursuant to this paragraph with exhibits that were accepted into evidence is the record of the hearing.

(2) If a hearing is recorded verbatim, a party requests the transcript of a hearing or part of a hearing, and the Judge determines that the disposition of the proceeding would be expedited by a transcript of the hearing or part of a hearing, the Judge shall order the verbatim transcription of the recording as requested by the party.

(3) Recordings or transcripts of hearings shall be made available to any person at actual cost of duplication.

[45 FR 6587, Jan. 29, 1980, as amended at 60 FR 8457, Feb. 14, 1995]

§ 1.169 Post-hearing procedure and decision.

(a) *Corrections to transcript or recording.* (1) At any time, but not later than the time fixed for filing proposed findings of fact, conclusions and order, or briefs, as the case may be, any party may file a motion proposing corrections to the transcript or recording.

(2) Unless a party files such a motion in the manner prescribed, the transcript or recording shall be presumed, except for obvious typographical errors, to be a true, correct, and complete transcript or recording of the testimony given at the hearing and to contain an accurate description or reference to all exhibits received in evidence and made part of the hearing record.

(3) At any time prior to the filing of the Judge's decision and after consideration of any objections filed as to the transcript or recording, the Judge may issue an order making any corrections in the transcript or recording which the Judge finds are warranted, which corrections shall be entered onto the original transcript or recording by the Hearing Clerk (without obscuring the original text).

(b) *Proposed findings of fact, conclusions, order and briefs.* The parties may file with the Hearing Clerk proposed findings of fact, conclusions and orders based solely upon the record and on matters subject to official notice, and briefs in support thereof. The Judge shall announce at the hearing a definite period of time within which these documents may be filed.

(c) *Judge's decision.* The Judge, within a reasonable time after the termination of the period allowed for the filing of proposed findings of fact, conclusions and order, and briefs in support thereof, shall prepare, upon the basis of the record and matters officially noticed, and shall file with the Hearing Clerk, the Judge's decision, a copy of which shall be served by the Hearing Clerk upon each of the parties. Such decision shall become final and effective without further proceedings 35 days after the date of service thereof upon the respondent, unless there is an appeal to the Judicial Officer by a party to the proceeding pursuant to § 1.170: *Provided*, That no decision shall

be final for purposes of a request for Judicial Review, as provided in § 1.175(a), except a final decision of the Judicial Officer on appeal.

[45 FR 6587, Jan. 29, 1980, as amended at 60 FR 8458, Feb. 14, 1995]

§ 1.170 Appeal to the Judicial Officer.

(a) *Filing of petition.* Within 30 days after receiving service of the Judge's decision, a party who disagrees with the decision, or any part thereof, or any ruling by the Judge or any alleged deprivation of rights, may appeal such decision to the Judicial Officer by filing an appeal petition with the Hearing Clerk. As provided in § 1.168(g)(2), objections regarding evidence or a limitation regarding examination or cross-examination or other ruling made before the Judge may be relied upon in an appeal. Each issue set forth in the petition, and the arguments thereon, shall be separately numbered; shall be plainly and concisely stated; and shall contain detailed citations to the record, statutes, regulations or authorities being relied upon in support thereof. A brief may be filed in support of the appeal simultaneously with the petition.

(b) *Response to appeal petition.* Within 20 days after the service of a copy of an appeal petition and any brief in support thereof, filed by a party to the proceeding, any other party may file with the Hearing Clerk a response in support of or in opposition to the appeal and in such response any relevant issue, not presented in the appeal petition, may be raised.

(c) *Transmittal of record.* Whenever an appeal of a Judge's decision is filed and a response thereto has been filed or time for filing a response has expired, the Hearing Clerk shall transmit to the Judicial Officer the record of the proceeding. Such record shall include: the pleadings; motions and requests filed and rulings thereon; the transcript or recording of the testimony taken at the hearing, together with the exhibits filed in connection therewith; any documents or papers filed in connection with a prehearing conference; such proposed findings of fact, conclusions, and orders, and briefs in support thereof, as may have been filed in connection with the proceeding; the Judge's decision; such exceptions, statements of objec-

tions and briefs in support thereof as may have been filed in the proceeding; and the appeal petition, and such briefs in support thereof and responses thereto as may have been filed in the proceeding.

(d) *Oral argument.* A party bringing an appeal may request, within the prescribed time for filing such appeal, an opportunity for oral arguments before the Judicial Officer. Within the time allowed for filing a response, appellee may file a request in writing for opportunity for such an oral argument. Failure to make such request in writing, within the prescribed time period, shall be deemed a waiver of oral argument. The Judicial Officer may grant, refuse, or limit any request for oral argument. Oral argument shall not be transcribed unless so ordered in advance by the Judicial Officer for good cause shown upon request of a party or upon the Judicial Officer's own motion.

(e) *Scope of argument.* Argument to be heard on appeal, whether oral or on brief, shall be limited to the issues raised in the appeal or in the response to the appeal, except that if the Judicial Officer determines that additional issues should be argued, the parties shall be given reasonable notice of such determination, so as to permit preparation of adequate arguments on all issues to be argued.

(f) *Notice of argument; Postponement.* The Hearing Clerk shall advise all parties of the time and place at which oral argument will be heard. A request for postponement of the argument must be made by motion filed a reasonable amount of time in advance of the date fixed for argument.

(g) *Order of argument.* The appellant is entitled to open and conclude the argument.

(h) *Submission on briefs.* By agreement of the parties, an appeal may be submitted for decision on the briefs, but the Judicial Officer may direct that the appeal be argued orally.

(i) *Decision of the judicial officer on appeal.* As soon as practicable after the receipt of the record from the Hearing Clerk, or, in case oral argument was had, as soon as practicable thereafter, the Judicial Officer, upon the basis of and after due consideration of the record and any matter of which official

§ 1.171

notice is taken, shall rule on the appeal. If the Judicial Officer decides that no change or modification of the Judge's decision is warranted, the Judicial Officer may adopt the Judge's decision as the final order in the proceeding, preserving any right of the party bringing the appeal to seek judicial review of such decision in the proper forum. A final order issued by the Judicial Officer shall be filed with the Hearing Clerk. Such order may be regarded by the respondent as final for purposes of a request for judicial review as provided in § 1.175(a).

[45 FR 6587, Jan. 29, 1980, as amended at 60 FR 8458, Feb. 14, 1995]

§ 1.171 Intervention.

Intervention under these rules shall not be allowed, except that, in the discretion of the Judicial Officer, or the Judge, any person showing a substantial interest in the outcome of the proceeding shall be permitted to participate in oral or written argument pursuant to §§ 1.169 and 1.170.

[45 FR 6587, Jan. 29, 1980, as amended at 60 FR 8458, Feb. 14, 1995]

§ 1.172 Motions and requests.

(a) *General.* All motions and requests shall be filed with the Hearing Clerk, and shall be served upon the parties, except those made on record during the oral hearing. The Judge shall rule upon all motions and requests filed or made prior to the filing of the certification of the transcript or recording. Thereafter, the Judicial Officer will rule on any motions or requests.

(b) *Motions entertained.* Any motion will be entertained except a motion to dismiss on the pleadings. All motions and requests concerning the complaint must be made within the time allowed for filing an answer.

(c) *Contents.* All written motions and requests shall state the particular order, ruling, or action desired and the grounds therefor.

(d) *Response to motions in request.* Within ten days after service of any written motion or request, or within such shorter or longer period as may be fixed by the Judge or the Judicial Officer the opposing party may file a response to the motion or request.

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

(e) *Certification to the judicial officer.* The submission or certification of any motion, request, objection, or other question to the Judicial Officer prior to the time when the Judge's certification of the transcript is filed with the Hearing Clerk, shall be made by and in the discretion of the Judge. The Judge may either rule upon or certify the motion, request, objection, or other question to the Judicial Officer, but not both.

[45 FR 6587, Jan. 29, 1980, as amended at 60 FR 8458, Feb. 14, 1995]

§ 1.173 Judges.

(a) *Assignment.* No Judge shall be assigned to serve in any proceeding who (1) has any pecuniary interest in any matter or business involved in the proceeding, (2) is related within the third degree by blood or marriage to any party to the proceeding, or (3) has participated in the investigation preceding the institution of the proceeding or in determination that it should be instituted or in the preparation of the moving paper or in the development of the evidence to be introduced therein.

(b) *Disqualification of Judge.* (1) Any party to the proceeding may, by motion made to the Judge, request that the Judge disqualify himself or herself and withdraw from the proceeding. Such motion shall set forth with particularity the alleged disqualification. The Judge may then either rule upon or certify the motion to the Judicial Officer, but not both.

(2) A Judge will withdraw from any proceeding in which the Judge deems himself or herself disqualified for any reason.

(c) *Conduct.* At no stage of the proceeding between its institution and the issuance of the final decision shall the Judicial Officer or the Judge discuss *ex parte* the merits of the proceeding with any person who is connected with the proceeding as an advocate or in an investigative capacity, or with any representative of such person: *Provided*, That procedural matters shall not be included within the limitation; and *Provided further*, That the Judicial Officer or Judge may discuss the merits of

Office of the Secretary, USDA

§ 1.174

the case with such a person if all parties to the proceeding, or their representatives, have been given an opportunity to be present. Any memorandum or other communication addressed to the Judicial Officer or a Judge, during the pendency of the proceeding, and relating to the merits thereof, by or on behalf of any party or any interested person, shall be filed with the Hearing Clerk. A copy thereof shall be served upon the parties to the proceeding, and, in the discretion of the Judge or the Judicial Officer, opportunity may be given to file a reply thereto within a specified period.

(d) *Powers.* Subject to review by the Judicial Officer as provided elsewhere in this part, the Judge, in any proceeding assigned to him or her shall have power to:

- (1) Rule upon motions and requests;
- (2) Set the time, place, and manner of any conference, set the manner of the hearing, adjourn the hearing, and change the time, place, and manner of the hearing;
- (3) Administer oaths and affirmations;
- (4) Examine witnesses and receive relevant evidence;
- (5) Admit or exclude evidence;
- (6) Hear oral argument on facts or law;
- (7) Require each party to provide all other parties and the Judge with a copy of any exhibit that the party intends to introduce into evidence prior to any hearing to be conducted by telephone or audio-visual telecommunication;
- (8) Require that any hearing to be conducted by telephone or audio-visual telecommunication be conducted at locations at which the parties and the Judge are able to transmit and receive documents during the hearing;
- (9) Do all acts and take all measures necessary for the orderly presentation of evidence, maintenance of order, and the efficient conduct of the proceeding.

(e) *Who may act in the absence of the Judge.* In case of the absence of the Judge or upon the Judge's inability to act, the powers and duties to be performed by the Judge under these Rules of Practice in connection with a proceeding assigned to the Judge may,

without abatement of the proceeding, be assigned to any other Judge.

[45 FR 6587, Jan. 29, 1980, as amended at 60 FR 8458, Feb. 14, 1995]

§ 1.174 Filing; service; extensions of time; and computation of time.

(a) *Filing; Number of Copies.* Except as otherwise provided by the Judge or the Secretary, all documents or papers required or authorized by the rules in this part to be filed with the Hearing Clerk shall be filed in quadruplicate: *Provided*, That, where there are parties to the proceeding in addition to complainant and respondent, an additional copy shall be filed for each such additional party. Any document or paper, required or authorized under the rules in this part to be filed with the Hearing Clerk, shall, during the course of an oral hearing, be filed with the Judge.

(b) *Service; proof of service.* Copies of all such documents or papers required or authorized by the rules in this part to be filed with the Hearing Clerk, shall be served upon the parties by the Hearing Clerk, or by some other employee of the Department, or by a U.S. Marshal or his Deputy. Service shall be made either (1) by delivering a copy of the document or paper to the individual to be served or to a member of the partnership to be served, or to the president, secretary, or other executive officer or any director of the corporation or association to be served, or to the attorney or agent of record of such individual, partnership, corporation, organization, or association; or (2) by leaving a copy of the document or paper at the principal office or place of business or residence of such individual, partnership, corporation, organization, or association, or of his or its attorney or agent of record and mailing by regular mail another copy to each person at such address; or (3) by registering or certifying and mailing a copy of the document or paper, addressed to such individual, partnership, corporation, organization, or association, or to his or its attorney or agent of record, at his or its last known residence or principal office or place of business: *Provided*, That if the registered or certified document or paper

§ 1.175

is returned undelivered because the addressee refused or failed to accept delivery, the document or paper shall be served by remailing it by regular mail. Proof of service hereunder shall be made by the certification of the person who actually made the service: *Provided*, That if the service be made by mail, as outlined in paragraph (b)(3) of this section proof of service shall be made by the return post office receipt, in the case of registered or certified mail, or by the certificate of the person who mailed the matter by regular mail. The certificate and post office receipt contemplated herein shall be filed with the Hearing Clerk, and the fact of filing thereof shall be noted in the record of the proceeding.

(c) *Extension of time*. The time for the filing of any document or paper required or authorized under the rules in this part to be filed may be extended by the Judge prior to the filing of the certification of the transcript or recording if there is good reason for the extension. In all instances in which time permits, notice of the request for extension of the time shall be given to the other party with opportunity to submit views concerning the request.

(d) *Effective date of filing*. Any document or paper required or authorized under the rules in this part to be filed shall be deemed to be filed at the time when it reaches the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C.; or, if authorized to be filed with an officer or employee of the Department at any place outside the District of Columbia, it shall be deemed to be filed at the time when it reaches the office of such officer or employee.

(e) *Computation of time*. Saturdays, Sundays and Federal holidays shall be included in computing the time allowed for the filing of any document or paper: *Provided*, That when such time expires on a Saturday, Sunday or Federal holiday, such period shall be extended to include the next following business day.

[45 FR 6587, Jan. 29, 1980, as amended at 60 FR 8459, Feb. 14, 1995]

§ 1.175 Procedure following entry of cease and desist order.

(a) *Request for judicial review*. An association subject to a cease and desist

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

order may, within thirty days following the date of the order, request the Secretary to institute proceedings for judicial review of the order. Such request shall, to the extent practicable, identify findings of fact, conclusions of law, and any part of the order which the association claims are in error. The Secretary shall, thereupon, file in the district in the judicial district in which such association has its principal place of business, a certified copy of the order and of all records in the proceeding, including the request of the association, together with a petition asking that the order be affirmed and enforced.

(b) *Enforcement*. If an association subject to a cease and desist order fails or neglects, within thirty days of the date of the order, or at any time thereafter, to obey such order, and has not made a request for judicial review as provided above, the Secretary shall file in the district court in the judicial district in which such association has its principal place of business a certified copy of the order and of all records in the proceeding, together with a petition asking that the order be enforced.

(c) *Notice*. The Secretary shall give notice of the filing of a petition for enforcement or review to the Attorney General, and to the association, by service of a copy of the petition.

Subpart J—Procedures Relating to Awards Under the Equal Access to Justice Act in Proceedings Before the Department

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 504(c)(1).

SOURCE: 53 FR 36949, Sept. 23, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 1.180 Definitions.

(a) The definitions contained in Subpart H—Rules of Practice Governing Formal Adjudicatory Proceedings (§1.132 of this part) are incorporated into and made applicable to this subpart.

(b) *Adjudicative Officer* means an administrative law judge, administrative

judge, or other person assigned to conduct a proceeding covered by the Act.

(c) *Agency* means an organizational unit of the Department whose head reports to an official in the Office of the Secretary.

(d) *Agency counsel* means the attorney from the Office of the General Counsel representing the agency of the Department administering the statute involved in the proceeding.

(e) *Days* means calendar days.

(f) *Department* means the United States Department of Agriculture.

§ 1.181 Purpose of these rules.

The Equal Access to Justice Act, 5 U.S.C. 504 (called *the Act* in this subpart), provides for the award of attorney fees and other expenses to eligible individuals and entities who are parties to certain administrative proceedings (called *adversary adjudications*) before the Department. An eligible party may receive an award when it prevails over the Department unless the position of the Department was substantially justified or special circumstances make an award unjust. The rules in this subpart describe the parties eligible for awards and the proceedings that are covered. They also explain how to apply for awards, and the procedures and standards that this Department will use to make awards.

§ 1.182 When the Act applies.

The Act applies to any adversary adjudication pending or commenced before this Department on or after August 5, 1985, except with respect to a proceeding covered under § 1.183(a)(1)(iii) of this part, which shall be effective on or after October 21, 1986. It also applies to any adversary adjudication commenced on or after October 1, 1984, and disposed of finally before August 5, 1985, provided that an application for fees and expenses, as described in subpart B of these rules, has been filed with the agency within 30 days after August 5, 1985, and to any adversary adjudication pending on or commenced on or after October 1, 1981, in which an application for fees and other expenses was timely filed and was dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.

§ 1.183 Proceedings covered.

(a)(1) These rules apply to adversary adjudications. These are:

(i) Adjudications required by statute to be conducted by this Department under 5 U.S.C. 554 in which the position of this Department or any other agency of the United States, or any component of an agency, is presented by an attorney or other representative who enters an appearance and participates in the proceeding,

(ii) Appeals of decisions of contracting officers made pursuant to section 6 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 605) before the Agriculture Board of Contract Appeals as provided in section 8 of that Act (41 U.S.C. 607), and

(iii) Any hearing conducted under chapter 38 of title 31, United States Code.

(2) Any proceeding in which this Department may prescribe a lawful present or future rate is not covered by the Act. Proceedings to grant or renew licenses also are excluded, but proceedings to modify, suspend, or revoke licenses are covered if they are otherwise "adversary adjudications." The proceedings covered are adversary adjudications under the statutory provisions listed below.

Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (7 U.S.C. 608c(15)(A))
 Animal Quarantine Act (21 U.S.C. 104)
 Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. 2149)
 Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 470ff)
 Beef Research and Information Act (7 U.S.C. 2912)
 Capper-Volstead Act (7 U.S.C. 292)
 Cotton Research and Promotion Act (7 U.S.C. 2111)
 Egg Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 1047)
 Egg Research and Consumer Information Act (7 U.S.C. 2713, 2714(b))
 Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1540(a))
 Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1766)
 Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 604, 606, 607(e), 608, 671)
 Federal Seed Act (7 U.S.C. 1599)
 Horse Protection Act (15 U.S.C. 1823(c), 1825)
 Packers and Stockyards Act (7 U.S.C. 193, 204, 213, 218d, 221)
 Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (7 U.S.C. 499c(c), 499d(d), 499f(c), 499h(a), 499h(b), 499h(c), 499i, 499m(a))
 Plant Quarantine Act (7 U.S.C. 163)
 Potato Research and Promotion Act (7 U.S.C. 2620)

§ 1.184

7 CFR Subtitle A (1–1–01 Edition)

Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 455, 456, 457(d), 467)
Swine Health Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 3804(b), 3805(a))
U.S. Cotton Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 51b, 53)
U.S. Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 79(g)(3), 85, 86)
U.S. Warehouse Act (7 U.S.C. 246, 253)
Virus-Serum-Toxin Act (21 U.S.C. 156)
Wheat and Wheat Foods Research and Nutrition Education Act (7 U.S.C. 3409)

(b) The failure of this Department to identify a type of proceeding as an adversary adjudication shall not preclude the filing of an application by a party who believes the proceeding is covered by the Act; whether the proceeding is covered will then be an issue for resolution in proceedings on the application.

(c) If a proceeding includes both matters covered by the Act and matters specifically excluded from coverage, any award made will include only fees and expenses related to covered issues.

§ 1.184 Eligibility of applicants.

(a) To be eligible for an award of attorney fees and other expenses under the Act, the applicant must be a prevailing party to the adversary adjudication for which it seeks an award. The term *party* is defined in 5 U.S.C. 551(3). The applicant must show that it meets all conditions of eligibility set out in §§1.181 through 1.186 and in §§1.190 through 1.193 of this subpart.

(b) The types of eligible applicants are as follows:

(1) An individual with a net worth of not more than \$2 million;

(2) The sole owner of an unincorporated business who has a net worth of not more than \$7 million, including both personal and business interests, and not more than 500 employees;

(3) A charitable or other tax-exempt organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3)) with not more than 500 employees;

(4) A cooperative association as defined in section 15(a) of the Agricultural Marketing Act (12 U.S.C. 1141j(a)) with not more than 500 employees; and

(5) Any other partnership, corporation, association, unit of local government, or organization with a net worth of not more than \$7 million and not more than 500 employees.

(c) For the purpose of eligibility, the net worth and number of employees of an applicant shall be determined as of the date the proceeding was initiated: Provided, that for purposes of eligibility in proceedings covered by §1.183(a)(1)(ii) of this part, the net worth and number of employees of an applicant shall be determined as of the date the applicant filed its appeal under 41 U.S.C. 606.

(d) An applicant who owns an unincorporated business will be considered as an “individual” rather than a “sole owner of an unincorporated business” if the issues on which the applicant prevails are related primarily to personal interests rather than to business interests.

(e) The employees of an applicant include all persons who regularly perform services for remuneration for the applicant, under the applicant’s direction and control. Part-time employees shall be included on a proportional basis.

(f) The net worth and number of employees of the applicant and all of its affiliates shall be aggregated to determine eligibility. Any individual, corporation, or other entity that directly or indirectly controls or owns a majority of the voting shares or other interest of the applicant, or any corporation or other entity of which the applicant directly or indirectly owns or controls a majority of the voting shares or other interest, will be considered an affiliate for purposes of this subpart, unless the adjudicative officer determines such treatment would be unjust and contrary to the purposes of the Act in light of the actual relationship between the affiliated entities. In addition, the adjudicative officer may determine that financial relationships of the applicant other than those described in this paragraph constitute special circumstances that would make an award unjust.

(g) An applicant that participates in a proceeding primarily on behalf of one or more other persons or entities that would be ineligible is not itself eligible for an award.

§ 1.185 Standards for awards.

(a) A prevailing applicant may receive an award for fees and expenses incurred in connection with a proceeding, or in a significant and discrete substantive portion of the proceeding, unless the position of the Department was substantially justified. The position of the Department includes, in addition to the position taken by the Department in the adversary adjudication, the action or failure to act by the Department upon which the adversary adjudication is based. The burden of proof that an award should not be made to an eligible prevailing applicant because the position of the Department was substantially justified is on the agency counsel.

(b) An award will be reduced or denied if the applicant has unduly or unreasonably protracted the proceeding or if special circumstances make the award sought unjust.

§ 1.186 Allowable fees and expenses.

(a) Awards will be based on rates customarily charged by persons engaged in the business of acting as attorneys, agents, and expert witnesses, even if the services were made available without charge or at reduced rate to the applicant.

(b) No award for the fee of an attorney or agent under these rules may exceed \$75.00 per hour. No award to compensate an expert witness may exceed the highest rate at which the Department pays expert witnesses, which is set out at § 1.150 of this part. However, an award also may include the reasonable expenses of the attorney, agent, or witness as a separate item, if the attorney, agent, or witness ordinarily charges clients separately for such expenses.

(c) In determining the reasonableness of the fee sought for an attorney, agent, or expert witness, the adjudicative officer shall consider the following:

(1) If the attorney, agent or witness is in private practice, his or her customary fee for similar services, or if an employee of the applicant, the fully allocated cost of the services;

(2) The prevailing rate for similar services in the community in which the

attorney, agent, or witness ordinarily performs services;

(3) The time actually spent in the representation of the applicant;

(4) The time reasonably spent in light of the difficulty or complexity of the issues in the proceeding; and

(5) Such other factors as may bear on the value of the services provided.

(d) The reasonable cost of any study, analysis, engineering report, test, project or similar matter prepared on behalf of a party may be awarded, to the extent that the charge for the service does not exceed the prevailing rate for similar services, and the study or other matter was necessary for preparation of the applicant's case.

§ 1.187 Rulemaking on maximum rates for attorney fees.

(a) If warranted by an increase in the cost of living or by special circumstances (such as limited availability of attorneys qualified to handle certain types of proceedings), this Department may adopt regulations providing that attorney fees may be awarded at a rate higher than \$75 per hour in some or all of the types of proceedings covered by this part. The Department will conduct any rulemaking proceedings for this purpose under the informal rulemaking procedures of the Administrative Procedure Act.

(b) Any person may file with this Department a petition for rulemaking to increase the maximum rate for attorney fees in accordance with § 1.28 of this part. The petition should identify the rate the petitioner believes the Department should establish and the types of proceedings in which the rate should be used. It also should explain fully the reasons why the higher rate is warranted. The Department will respond to the petition within 60 days after it is filed, by initiating a rulemaking proceeding, denying the petition, or taking other appropriate action.

§ 1.188 Awards against other agencies.

If an applicant is entitled to an award because it prevails over another agency of the United States that participates in a proceeding before the Department and takes a position that is not substantially justified, the award

§ 1.189

or an appropriate portion of the award shall be made against that agency.

§ 1.189 Delegations of authority.

The Secretary of Agriculture delegates to the Judicial Officer authority to take final action on matters pertaining to the Act in proceedings covered by these rules. The Secretary by order may delegate authority to take final action on matters pertaining to the Act in particular cases to other subordinate officials or bodies. With respect to proceedings covered under § 1.183(a)(1)(ii) of this part, the Board of Contract Appeals is authorized by statute (41 U.S.C. 607) to take final action.

INFORMATION REQUIRED FROM APPLICANTS

§ 1.190 Contents of application.

(a) An application for an award of fees and expenses under the Act shall identify the applicant and the proceeding for which an award is sought. The application shall show that the applicant has prevailed and identify the position of this Department that the applicant alleges was not substantially justified and shall briefly state the basis for such allegation. Unless the applicant is an individual, the application also shall state the number of employees of the applicant and describe briefly the type and purpose of its organization or business.

(b) The application also shall include a statement that the applicant's net worth does not exceed \$2 million (if an individual) or \$7 million (for all other applicants, including their affiliates). However, an applicant may omit this statement if:

(1) It attaches a copy of a ruling by the Internal Revenue Service that it qualifies as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3)) or, in the case of a tax-exempt organization not required to obtain a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service on its exempt status, a statement that describes the basis for the applicant's belief that it qualifies under such section; or

(2) It states that it is a cooperative association as defined in section 15(a) of the Agricultural Marketing Act (12 U.S.C. 114j(a)).

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

(c) The application shall state the amount of fees and expenses for which an award is sought.

(d) The application also may include any other matters that the applicant wishes this Department to consider in determining whether, and in what amount, an award should be made.

(e) The application shall be signed by the applicant or an authorized officer or attorney of the applicant. It also shall contain or be accompanied by a written verification under oath or affirmation under penalty of perjury that the information provided in the application and all accompanying material is true and complete to the best of the signer's information and belief.

§ 1.191 Net worth exhibit.

(a) An applicant, except a qualified tax-exempt organization or cooperative association, must provide with its application a detailed exhibit showing the net worth of the applicant and any affiliates (as defined in § 1.184 of this part) when the proceeding was initiated. The exhibit may be in any form convenient to the applicant that provides full disclosure of the applicant's and its affiliates' assets and liabilities and is sufficient to determine whether the applicant qualifies under the standards in this subpart. The adjudicative officer may require an applicant to file additional information to determine its eligibility for an award.

(b) Ordinarily, the net worth exhibit will be included in the public record of the proceeding. However, an applicant that objects to public disclosure of information in any portion of the exhibit and believes there are legal grounds for withholding it from disclosure may submit that portion of the exhibit directly to the adjudicative officer in a sealed envelope labeled "Confidential Financial Information," accompanied by a motion to withhold the information from public disclosure. The motion shall describe the information sought to be withheld and explain, in detail, why it falls within one or more of the specific exemptions from mandatory disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1) through (9). The material in question shall be served on counsel representing the agency against which the applicant

seeks an award, but need not be served on any other party to the proceeding. If the adjudicative officer finds that the information should not be withheld from disclosure, it shall be placed in the public record of the proceeding. Otherwise, any request to inspect or copy the exhibit shall be disposed of in accordance with the established procedures of this Department under the Freedom of Information Act (§§ 1.1 through 1.23 of this part).

§ 1.192 Documentation of fees and expenses.

(a) The application shall be accompanied by full documentation of the fees and expenses, including the cost of any study, analysis, engineering report, test, project, or similar matter, for which an award is sought.

(b) The documentation shall include an affidavit from any attorney, agent, or expert witness representing or appearing in behalf of the party, stating the actual time expended and the rate at which fees and other expenses were computed and describing the specific services performed.

(1) The affidavit shall state the services performed. In order to establish the hourly rate, the affidavit shall state the hourly rate which is billed and paid by the majority of clients during the relevant time periods.

(2) If no hourly rate is paid by the majority of clients because, for instance, the attorney or agent represents most clients on a contingency basis, the attorney or agent shall provide information about two attorneys or agents with similar experience, who perform similar work, stating their hourly rate.

(c) The documentation also shall include a description of any expenses for which reimbursement is sought and a statement of the amounts paid and payable by the applicant or by any other person or entity for the services provided.

(d) The adjudicative officer may require the applicant to provide vouchers, receipts, or other substantiation for any fees or expenses claimed, pursuant to § 1.199 of this part.

§ 1.193 Time for filing application.

(a) An application may be filed whenever the applicant has prevailed in the proceeding or in a significant and discrete substantive portion of the proceeding, but in no case later than 30 days after final disposition of the proceeding by the Department.

(b) For the purposes of this rule, final disposition means the date on which a decision or order disposing of the merits of the proceeding or any other complete resolution of the proceeding, such as a settlement or voluntary dismissal, become final and unappealable, both within the Department and to the courts.

(c) If review or reconsideration is sought or taken of a decision as to which an applicant believes it has prevailed, proceedings for the award of fees shall be stayed pending final disposition of the underlying controversy. When the United States appeals the underlying merits of an adversary adjudication to a court, no decision on an application for fees and other expenses in connection with that adversary adjudication shall be made until a final and unreviewable decision is rendered by the court on the appeal or until the underlying merits of the case have been finally determined pursuant to the appeal.

PROCEDURES FOR CONSIDERING
APPLICATIONS

§ 1.194 Filing and service of documents.

Any application for an award or other pleading or document related to an application shall be filed and served on all parties to the proceeding in the same manner as other pleadings in the proceeding except as provided in § 1.191 of this part for confidential financial information. The provisions relating to filing, service, extensions of time, and computation of time contained in § 1.147 of this part are incorporated into and made applicable to this subpart, except that the statutory 30 day time limit on filing the application as set out in § 1.193 of this part may not be extended.

§ 1.195

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

§ 1.195 Answer to application.

(a) Within 30 days after service of an application, agency counsel may file an answer. If agency counsel fails to timely answer or settle the application, the adjudicative officer, upon a satisfactory showing of entitlement by the applicant, may make an award for the applicant's allowable fees and expenses.

(b) If agency counsel and the applicant believe that the issues in the fee application can be settled, they may jointly file a statement of intent to negotiate a settlement. The filing of this statement shall extend the time for filing an answer for an additional 30 days, and further extensions may be granted by the adjudicative officer upon request by agency counsel and the applicant.

(c) The answer shall explain in detail any objections to the award requested and identify the facts relied on in support of agency counsel's position. If the answer is based on any alleged facts not already in the record of the proceeding, agency counsel shall include with the answer either supporting affidavits or a request for further proceedings under § 1.199 of this part.

§ 1.196 Reply.

Within 15 days after service of an answer, the applicant may file a reply. If the reply is based on any alleged facts not already in the record of the proceeding, the applicant shall include with the reply either supporting affidavits or a request for further proceedings under § 1.199 of this part.

§ 1.197 Comments by other parties.

Any party to a proceeding other than the applicant and agency counsel may file comments on an application within 30 days after it is served or on an answer within 15 days after it is served. A commenting party may not participate further in proceedings on the application, unless the adjudicative officer determines that the public interest requires such participation in order to permit full exploration of matters raised in the comments.

§ 1.198 Settlement.

The applicant and agency counsel may agree on a proposed settlement of

the award before final action on the application, either in connection with a settlement of the underlying proceeding, or after the underlying proceeding has been concluded. If a prevailing party and agency counsel agree on a proposed settlement of an award before an application has been filed, the application shall be filed with the proposed settlement.

§ 1.199 Further proceedings.

(a) Ordinarily, the determination of an award will be made on the basis of the written record. However, on request of either the applicant or agency counsel, or on his or her own initiative, the adjudicative officer may order further proceedings, such as an informal conference, oral argument, additional written submissions or, as to issues other than substantial justification (such as the applicant's eligibility or substantiation of fees and expenses), pertinent discovery or an evidentiary hearing. Such further proceedings shall be held only when necessary for full and fair resolution of the issues arising from the application, and shall be conducted as promptly as possible. Whether the position of the Department was substantially justified shall be determined on the basis of the administrative record, as a whole, which is made in the adversary adjudication for which fees and other expenses are sought.

(b) A request that the adjudicative officer order further proceedings under this section shall identify specifically the information sought or the disputed issues, and shall explain specifically why the additional proceedings are necessary to resolve the issues.

(c) In the event that an evidentiary hearing is held, it shall be conducted pursuant to §§ 1.130 through 1.151 of this part, except that any hearing in a proceeding covered by § 1.183(a)(1)(ii) of this part shall be conducted pursuant to Rules 17 through 25 of the Board of Contract Appeals contained in § 24.21 of this title.

§ 1.200 Decision.

The adjudicative officer or Board of Contract Appeals shall issue an initial decision on the application as expeditiously as possible after completion of

proceedings on the application. Whenever possible, the decision shall be made by the same administrative judge or panel that decided the contract appeal for which fees are sought. The decision shall include written findings and conclusions on the applicant's eligibility and status as a prevailing party, and an explanation of the reasons for any difference between the amount requested and the amount awarded. This decision also shall include, if at issue, findings on whether the position of the Department was substantially justified, whether the applicant unduly protracted the proceedings, or whether special circumstances make an award unjust. If the applicant has sought an award against more than one agency, the decision shall allocate responsibility for payment of any award made among the agencies, and shall explain the reasons for the allocation made.

§ 1.201 Department review.

(a) Except with respect to a proceeding covered by § 1.183(a)(1)(ii) of this part, either the applicant or agency counsel may seek review of the initial decision on the fee application, in accordance with the provisions of §§ 1.145(a) and 1.146(a) of this part. If neither the applicant nor agency counsel seeks review, the initial decision on the fee application shall become a final decision of the Department 35 days after it is served upon the applicant. If review is taken, it will be in accord with the provisions of §§ 1.145(b) through (i) and 1.146(b) of this part.

(b) With respect to a proceeding covered by § 1.183(a)(1)(ii) of this part, either party may seek reconsideration of the decision on the fee application in accordance with Rule 29 of the Board of Contract Appeals contained in § 24.21 of this title. In addition, either party may appeal a decision of the Board of Contract Appeals to the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit in accordance with 41 U.S.C. 607.

§ 1.202 Judicial review.

Judicial review of final agency decisions on awards may be sought as provided in 5 U.S.C. 504(c)(2).

§ 1.203 Payment of award.

An applicant seeking payment of an award shall submit to the head of the agency administering the statute involved in the proceeding a copy of the final decision of the Department granting the award, accompanied by a statement that the applicant will not seek review of the decision in the United States courts. The agency will pay the amount awarded to the applicant within 60 days, unless judicial review of the award or of the underlying decision of the adversary adjudication has been sought by the applicant or any other party to the proceeding.

Subpart K—Appearance of USDA Employees as Witnesses in Judicial or Administrative Proceedings

SOURCE: 55 FR 42347, Oct. 19, 1990, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1.210 Purpose.

This subpart sets forth procedures governing the appearance of USDA employees as witnesses in order to testify or produce official documents in judicial or administrative proceedings when such appearance is in their official capacity or arises out of or is related to their employment with USDA. These regulations do not apply to appearances by USDA employees as witnesses in judicial or administrative proceedings which are purely personal or do not arise out of or relate to their employment with USDA. This subpart also does not apply to Congressional requests or subpoenas for testimony or documents.

§ 1.211 Definitions.

(a) *Administrative proceeding* means any proceeding pending before any federal, state, or local agency and undertaken for the purpose of the issuance of any regulations, orders, licenses, permits, or other rulings, or the adjudication of any matter, dispute, or controversy.

(b) *Appearance* means testimony or production of documents the request for which arises out of an employee's official duties with USDA or relates to his or her employment with USDA. For

§ 1.212

the purpose of this subpart, an appearance also includes an affidavit, deposition, interrogatory, or other required written submission.

(c) *Judicial proceeding* means any case or controversy pending before any federal, state, or local court.

(d) *Travel expenses* means the amount of money paid to a witness for reimbursement for transportation, lodging, meals, and other miscellaneous expenses in connection with attendance at a judicial or administrative proceeding.

(e) *USDA* means the United States Department of Agriculture.

(f) *USDA agency* means an organizational unit of USDA whose head reports to an official within the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture.

(g) *Valid summons, subpoena, or other compulsory process* means an order that is served properly and within the legal authority and the jurisdictional boundaries of the court or administrative agency or official that has issued it.

(h) *Witness fees* means the amount of money paid to a witness as compensation for attendance at a judicial or administrative proceeding.

§ 1.212 General.

No USDA employee may provide testimony or produce documents in a judicial or administrative proceeding unless authorized in accordance with this subpart.

§ 1.213 Appearance as a witness on behalf of the United States.

An employee of USDA may appear as a witness on behalf of the United States in any judicial or administrative proceeding without the issuance of a summons, subpoena, or other compulsory process. Employees should obtain permission for such an appearance from their immediate supervisor unless the USDA agency or General Counsel has issued instructions providing otherwise.

§ 1.214 Appearance as a witness on behalf of a party other than the United States where the United States is not a party.

(a) An employee of USDA served with a valid summons, subpoena, or other compulsory process demanding his or

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

her appearance, or otherwise requested to appear on behalf of a party other than the United States in a judicial or administrative proceeding in which the United States is not a party, shall promptly notify the head of his or her USDA agency of the existence and nature of the order compelling his or her appearance, or of the document requesting his or her attendance. He or she shall also specify, if that is known, the nature of the judicial or administrative proceeding and the nature of the testimony or documents requested.

(b)(1) An employee of USDA served with a valid summons, subpoena, or other compulsory process, or requested to appear as a witness on behalf of a party other than the United States in a judicial or administrative proceeding in which the United States is not a party, may appear only if such appearance has been authorized by the head of his or her USDA agency, with the concurrence of the General Counsel, based upon a determination that such an appearance is in the interest of USDA.

(2) An employee of USDA requested to appear as a witness on behalf of a party other than the United States in a judicial or administrative proceeding in which the United States is not a party, without the service of a valid summons, subpoena, or other compulsory process, may appear only if such appearance has been authorized by the head of his or her USDA agency and approved by the appropriate Assistant Secretary, Under Secretary or other general officer, and by the General Counsel, based upon a determination that such an appearance is in the interest of USDA.

(c) Unless an appearance is authorized as provided in paragraphs (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section, the employee shall appear at the stated time and place (unless advised by the General Counsel or his or her designee that the summons, subpoena, or other process was not validly issued or served), produce a copy of these regulations and respectfully decline to provide any testimony. As appropriate, the General Counsel or his or her designee will request the assistance of the Department

Office of the Secretary, USDA

§ 1.216

of Justice or of a United States Attorney, in the case of a judicial proceeding; or of the official or attorney representing the United States, in the case of an administrative proceeding, to represent the interests of the employee and USDA.

(d) If there is any question regarding the validity of a summons, subpoena, or other compulsory process, an employee shall contact the Office of the General Counsel for advice.

(e)(1) In determining whether the employee's appearance is in the interest of USDA, authorizing officials should consider the following:

(i) what interest of USDA would be promoted by the employee's testimony;

(ii) whether an appearance would result in an unnecessary interference with the duties of the USDA employee;

(iii) whether an employee's testimony would result in the appearance of improperly favoring one litigant over another.

(2) The considerations listed in paragraph (e)(1) of this section are illustrative and not exhaustive.

§ 1.215 Subpoenas duces tecum for USDA records in judicial or administrative proceedings in which the United States is not a party.

(a) Subpoenas duces tecum for USDA records in judicial or administrative proceedings in which the United States is not a party shall be deemed to be requests for records under the Freedom of Information Act and shall be handled pursuant to the rules governing public disclosure under subpart A of this part.

(b) Whenever a subpoena duces tecum compelling the production of records is served on a USDA employee in a judicial or administrative proceeding in which the United States is not a party, the employee, after consultation with the General Counsel or his or her designee, shall appear in response thereto, respectfully decline to produce the records on the grounds that it is prohibited by this section and state that the production of the records involved will be handled in accordance with subpart A of this part.

§ 1.216 Appearance as a witness or production of documents on behalf of a party other than the United States where the United States is a party.

(a) An employee of USDA served with a valid summons, subpoena, or other compulsory process demanding his or her appearance, or otherwise requested to appear or produce documents on behalf of a party other than the United States in a judicial or administrative proceeding in which the United States is a party, shall promptly notify the head of his or her USDA agency and the General Counsel or his or her designee of the existence and nature of the order compelling his or her appearance, or of the document requesting his or her appearance. He or she shall also specify, if that is known, the nature of the judicial or administrative proceeding and the nature of the testimony or documents requested.

(b)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, an employee of USDA only may appear as a witness or produce records on behalf of a party other than the United States in a judicial or administrative proceeding in which the United States is a party if such appearance or production has been ordered by the service on the employee of a valid summons, subpoena, or other compulsory process issued by a court, administrative agency, or other official authorized to compel his or her appearance.

(2) An employee requested to appear as a witness or produce records on behalf of a party other than the United States in a judicial or administrative proceeding in which the United States is a party, without being served a valid summons, subpoena, or other compulsory process, may appear or produce records only if such appearance or production has been authorized by a representative of the Department of Justice, the United States Attorney, or other counsel who is representing the United States in the case of a judicial proceeding; or by the official or attorney representing the United States, in the case of an administrative proceeding.

(c) The head of the USDA agency shall consult with the General Counsel or his or her designee as to whether

§ 1.217

there are grounds to oppose the employee's attendance or production of documents and, if so, whether to seek to quash the summons, subpoena, compulsory process, or to deny authorization under paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(d) As appropriate, the General Counsel or his or her designee will request the assistance of the Department of Justice, a United States Attorney, or other counsel representing the United States, in the case of a judicial proceeding; or of the official or attorney representing the United States, in the case of an administrative proceeding, to represent the interest of the employee and USDA.

(e) If there is any question regarding the validity of a summons, subpoena, or other compulsory process, an employee shall contact the Office of the General Counsel for advice.

§ 1.217 Witness fees and travel expenses.

(a) Any employee of USDA who attends a judicial or administrative proceeding as a witness in order to testify or produce official documents on behalf of the United States is entitled to travel expenses in connection with such appearance in accordance with the Agriculture Travel Regulations.

(b) An employee of USDA who attends a judicial or administrative proceeding on behalf of the United States is not entitled to receive fees for such attendance.

(c) An employee of USDA who attends a judicial or administrative proceeding on behalf of a party other than the United States when such appearance is in his or her official capacity or arises out of or relates to his or her employment with USDA is entitled to travel expenses in accordance with the Agriculture Travel Regulations to the extent that such expenses are not paid for by the court, agency, or official compelling his or her appearance or by the party on whose behalf he or she appears.

(d) An employee of USDA who attends a judicial or administrative proceeding on behalf of a party other than the United States when such appearance is in his or her official capacity or arises out of or relates to his or her

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

employment with USDA is required to collect the authorized fees for such service and remit such fees to his or her USDA agency.

§ 1.218 Penalty.

An employee who testifies or produces records in a judicial or administrative proceeding in violation of the provisions of this regulation shall be subject to disciplinary action.

§ 1.219 Delegations.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), or (d) of this section, the head of a USDA agency may delegate his or her responsibilities under this subpart, including the requirement to be notified of the receipt of a subpoena as provided in §§ 1.214(a) and 1.216(a) of this part, to employees of his or her agency as follows:

(1) In the National office of the agency, to a level no lower than two levels below the agency head;

(2) In a field component of an agency, to a level no lower than the official who heads a state office.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this section, the Chief of the Forest Service may delegate his responsibilities under this subpart as follows:

(1) In the National office of the Forest Service, to a level no lower than a Deputy Chief of the Forest Service;

(2) In a field component of the Forest Service, to a level no lower than a Regional Forester or Station Director.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this section, the General Counsel may delegate his responsibilities under this subpart as follows:

(1) In the National office of the Office of the General Counsel, to a level no lower than an Assistant General Counsel;

(2) In the field component of the Office of the General Counsel, to Regional Attorneys who may redelegate their responsibilities to Associate Regional Attorneys and Assistant Regional Attorneys who report to them.

(d) The responsibilities assigned to heads of agencies and to Assistant and Under Secretaries in § 1.214(b)(2) of this part may not be redelegated.

[58 FR 62495, Nov. 29, 1993; 58 FR 64353, Dec. 6, 1993]

Subpart L—Procedures Related to Administrative Hearings Under the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1986

AUTHORITY: 31 U.S.C. 3801–3812.

SOURCE: 56 FR 9582, Mar. 7, 1991, correctly designated at 57 FR 3909, Feb. 3, 1992, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1.301 Basis, purpose and scope.

(a) *Basis.* This subpart implements the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1986, Public Law No. 99–509, Sections 6101–6104, 100 Stat. 1874 (1986). This statute added 31 U.S.C. 3801–3812. Section 3809 of Title 31, United States Code, requires the Secretary to promulgate regulations necessary to implement the provisions of the statute.

(b) *Purpose.* This subpart—

(1) Establishes administrative procedures for imposing civil penalties and assessments against persons who make, submit, or present, or cause to be made, submitted, or presented, false, fictitious, or fraudulent claims or written statements to authorities or to their agents, and

(2) Specifies the hearing and appeal rights of persons subject to allegations of liability for such penalties and assessments.

(c) *Scope.* The procedures for imposing civil penalties and assessments established by this subpart are intended to enhance existing administrative enforcement efforts against fraud and to provide an additional remedy against false, fictitious, and fraudulent claims and statements in the programs administered by this Department.

§ 1.302 Definitions.

(a) *Agency* means a constituent organizational unit of the USDA.

(b) *Agency Fraud Claims Officer—(AFCO)* means an officer or employee of an agency who is designated by the head of that agency to receive the reports of the investigating official, evaluate evidence, and make a recommendation to the reviewing official with respect to the determination required under § 1.305 of this part.

(c) *ALJ* means an Administrative Law Judge in USDA appointed pursuant to 5

U.S.C. 3105 or detailed to the USDA pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3344.

(d) *Authority* means the USDA.

(e) *Benefits* means, except as otherwise defined in this subpart, anything of value, including but not limited to any advantage, preference, privilege, license, permit, favorable decision, ruling, status, or loan guarantee.

(f) *Claim* means any request, demand, or submission—

(1) Made to USDA for property, services, or money (including money representing grants, loans, insurance, or benefits);

(2) Made to a recipient of property, services, or money from USDA or to a party to a contract with USDA—

(i) For property or services if the United States—

(A) Provided such property or services; or

(B) Provided any portion of the funds for the purchase of such property or services; or

(C) Will reimburse such recipient or party for the purchase of such property or services; or

(ii) For the payment of money (including money representing grants, loans, insurance, or benefits) if the United States—

(A) Provided any portion of the money requested or demanded; or

(B) Will reimburse such recipient or party for any portion of the money paid on such request or demand; or

(3) Made to USDA which has the effect of decreasing an obligation to pay or account for property, services, or money.

(g) *Complaint* means the written notice served by the reviewing official on the respondent under § 1.307 of this part.

(h) *Days* means business days for all periods referred to in these regulations of 10 days or less and calendar days for all periods referred to in these regulations in excess of 10 days.

(i) *Family* means the individual's parents, spouse, siblings, children, and grandchildren with respect to an individual making a claim or statement for benefits.

(j) *Government* means the United States Government.

§ 1.303

(k) *Household* means a family or one or more individuals occupying a single residence.

(l) *Individual* means a natural person.

(m) *Investigating official* means the Inspector General of USDA or an officer or employee of the Office of Inspector General designated by the Inspector General and serving in a position for which the rate of basic pay is not less than the minimum rate of basic pay for grade GS-16 under the General Schedule.

(n) *Judicial officer* means an official of USDA delegated authority by the Secretary, pursuant to the Act of April 4, 1940 (7 U.S.C. 450c-450g) and Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953, 67 Stat. 633, as amended by Public Law No. 97-325 (7 U.S.C. 2201n.), to perform the adjudicating function for the Department under § 2.35 of this title, or the Secretary if he exercises the authority so delegated.

(o) *Knows or has reason to know* means that a person, with respect to a claim or statement—

(1)(i) Has actual knowledge that the claim or statement is false, fictitious, or fraudulent;

(ii) Acts in deliberate ignorance of the truth or falsity of the claim or statement; or

(iii) Acts in reckless disregard of the truth or falsity of the claim or statement; and

(2) No proof of specific intent to defraud is required.

(p) *Makes* means presents, submits, or causes to be made, presented, or submitted. As the context requires, “making” or “made” shall likewise include the corresponding forms of such terms.

(q) *Person* means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or private organization, and includes the plural of that term.

(r) *Representative* means an attorney who is a member in good standing of the bar of any State, Territory, or possession of the United States or of the District of Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. This definition is not intended to foreclose *pro se* appearances. An individual may appear for himself or herself, and a corporation or other entity may appear by an owner, officer, or employee of the corporation or entity.

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

(s) *Respondent* means any person alleged in a complaint issued under § 1.308 of this part to be liable for a civil penalty or assessment under § 1.303 of this part.

(t) *Reviewing official* means an officer or employee of USDA—

(1) Who is designated by the Secretary to make the determination required under § 1.305 of this part;

(2) Who is serving in a position for which the rate of basic pay is not less than the minimum rate of basic pay for grade GS-16 under the General Schedule; and

(3) Who is—

(i) Not subject to supervision by, or required to report to, the investigating official; and

(ii) Not employed in the organizational unit of USDA in which the investigating official is employed.

(u) *Secretary* means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(v) *Statement* means any representation, certification, affirmation, document, record, or accounting or book-keeping entry made—

(1) With respect to a claim or to obtain the approval or payment of a claim (including relating to eligibility to make a claim); or

(2) With respect to (including relating to eligibility for)—

(i) A contract with, or a bid or proposal for a contract with; or

(ii) A grant, loan, or benefit from, USDA, or any State, political subdivision of a State, or other party, if the United States Government provides any portion of the money or property under such contract or for such grant, loan, or benefit, or if the Government will reimburse such State, political subdivision, or party for any portion of the money or property under such contract or for such grant, loan, or benefit.

(w) *USDA* means the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

§ 1.303 Basis for civil penalties and assessments.

(a) *Claims.* (1) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, any person who makes a claim that the person knows or has reason to know—

(i) Is false, fictitious, or fraudulent;

(ii) Includes or is supported by any written statement which asserts a material fact which is false, fictitious, or fraudulent;

(iii) Includes or is supported by any written statement that—

(A) Omits a material fact;

(B) Is false, fictitious, or fraudulent as a result of such omission; and

(C) Is a statement in which the person making such statement has a duty to include such material fact; or

(iv) Is for payment for the provision of property or services which the person has not provided as claimed,

shall be subject, in addition to any other remedy that may be prescribed by law, to a civil penalty of not more than \$5,000 for each such claim.

(2) Each voucher, invoice, claim form, or other individual request or demand for property, services, food coupons, or money constitutes a separate claim.

(3) A claim shall be considered made to the USDA, recipient, or party when such claim is actually made to an agent, fiscal intermediary, or other entity, including any State or political subdivision thereof, acting for or on behalf of the USDA, recipient, or party.

(4) Each claim for property, services, food coupons, or money is subject to a civil penalty regardless of whether such property, services, food coupons, or money is actually delivered or paid.

(5) If the Government has made payment (including transferred property or provided services) on a claim, a person subject to a civil penalty under paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall also be subject to an assessment of not more than twice the amount of such claim or that portion thereof that is determined to be in violation of paragraph (a)(1) of this section. Such assessment shall be in lieu of damages sustained by the Government because of such claim.

(b) *Statements.* (1) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, any person who makes a written statement that—

(i) The person knows or has reason to know—

(A) Asserts a material fact which is false, fictitious, or fraudulent; or

(B) Is false, fictitious, or fraudulent because it omits a material fact that

the person making the statement had a duty to include in such statement; and

(ii) Contains or is accompanied by an express certification or affirmation of the truthfulness and accuracy of the contents of the statement, shall be subject, in addition to any other remedy that may be prescribed by law, to a civil penalty of not more than \$5,000 for each such statement.

(2) Each written representation, certification, or affirmation constitutes a separate statement.

(3) A statement shall be considered made to the USDA when such statement is actually made to an agent, fiscal intermediary, or other entity, including any State or political subdivision thereof, acting for or on behalf of the USDA.

(c) *Benefits.* (1) In the case of any claim or statement made by any individual relating to any of the benefits listed in paragraph (c)(2) of this section received by such individual, such individual may be held liable for penalties and assessments under this section only if such claim or statement is made by such individual in making application for such benefits with respect to such individual's eligibility to receive such benefits.

(2) For purposes of this paragraph, the term *benefits* means—

(i) Benefits under the food stamp program established under the Food Stamp Act of 1977 which are intended as food assistance for the personal use of the individual who receives the benefits or for a member of the individual's family or household (as defined in section 3(h) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977);

(ii) Benefits under the National School Lunch Act;

(iii) Benefits under any housing assistance program for lower income families or elderly or handicapped persons which is administered by the Secretary or USDA;

(iv) Benefits under the special supplemental food program for women, infants, and children established under section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 which are intended for the personal use of the individual who receives the benefits or for a member of the individual's family or household.

§ 1.304

(d) *Intent.* No proof of specific intent to defraud is required to establish liability under this section.

(e) *More than one person liable.* In any case in which it is determined that more than one person is liable for making a claim or statement under this section, each person may be held liable for a civil penalty under this section.

(f) *Joint and several liability.* In any case in which it is determined that more than one person is liable for making a claim under this section on which the government has made payment (including transferred property or provided services), an assessment may be imposed against any such person or jointly and severally against any combination of such persons. The aggregate amount of the assessments collected with respect to such claim shall not exceed twice the portion of such claim determined to be in violation of paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

§ 1.304 Investigation.

(a) The investigating official may investigate allegations that a person is liable under § 1.303 of this part.

(b) If an investigating official concludes that a subpoena pursuant to the authority conferred by 31 U.S.C. 3804(a) is warranted, the investigating officer may issue a subpoena, which shall notify the person to whom it is addressed of the authority under which it is issued and shall identify the information, documents, reports, answers, records, accounts, papers, or data sought.

(c) The investigating official may designate a person to act on his behalf to receive the documents or other materials sought by a subpoena issued under paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) The person receiving such subpoena shall be required to tender to the investigating official or the person designated to receive the documents a certification that the documents or other materials sought have been produced, or that such documents or other materials are not available and the reasons therefore, or that such documents or other materials, suitably identified, have been withheld based upon the assertion of an identified privilege.

(e) Each agency shall develop criteria for determining which allegations that

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

a person is liable under § 1.303 of this part are to be referred to the investigating official.

(f) If the investigating official concludes that an action under the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act may be warranted, the investigating official shall submit a report containing findings and conclusions of such investigation to the reviewing official.

(g) Nothing in this section shall preclude or limit an investigating official's discretion to refer allegations directly to the Department of Justice for suit under the False Claims Act or other civil relief, nor preclude or limit such official's discretion to defer or postpone a report or referral to the reviewing official in order to avoid interference with a criminal investigation or prosecution.

(h) Nothing in this section modifies any responsibility of an investigating official to report violations of criminal law to the Attorney General.

§ 1.305 Review by the reviewing official.

(a) Upon receipt of the report of the investigating official, the reviewing official may refer the report to the appropriate agency fraud claims officer (AFCO) for a recommendation with respect to the determination required under this section.

(b) The AFCO shall evaluate the evidence and make a recommendation to the reviewing officer within 45 days of receipt of the report of the investigating official.

(c) The reviewing official is not bound by the recommendation of the AFCO, and may accept or reject it.

(d) If, based on the report of the investigating official under § 1.304(f) of this part, the reviewing official determines that there is adequate evidence to believe that a person is liable under § 1.303 of this part, the reviewing official shall transmit to the Attorney General a written notice of the reviewing official's intention to issue a complaint under § 1.307 of this part.

(e) Such notice shall include—

(1) A statement of the reviewing official's reasons for issuing a complaint;

(2) A statement of the evidence that supports the allegations of liability;

(3) A description of the claims or statements upon which the allegations of liability are based;

(4) An estimate of the amount of money or the value of property, services, or other benefits requested or demanded in violation of § 1.303 of this part;

(5) A statement of any exculpatory or mitigating circumstances that may relate to the claims or statements;

(6) A statement that there is a reasonable prospect of collecting the amount specified in § 1.307(b)(2) of this part and the reasons supporting such statement.

§ 1.306 Prerequisites for issuing a complaint.

The reviewing official may issue a complaint under § 1.307 of this part only if:

(a) The Attorney General or an Assistant Attorney General designated by the Attorney General approves the issuance of a complaint in a written statement as provided in 31 U.S.C. 3803(b)(1);

(b) In the case of allegations of liability under § 1.303(a) of this part with respect to a claim, the reviewing official determines with respect to such claim, or a group of related claims submitted at the same time, that the amount of money or the value of property or services demanded or requested in violation of § 1.303(a) of this part does not exceed \$150,000; and

(c) For the purposes of this section, a group of related claims submitted at the same time shall include only those claims arising from the same transaction (e.g., a single grant, loan, application, or contract) that are submitted simultaneously as part of a single request, demand, or submission, regardless of the amount of money or the value of property or services demanded or requested.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the reviewing official's authority to join in a single complaint against a person claims that are unrelated or were not submitted simultaneously, regardless of the amount of money or the value of property or services demanded or requested.

§ 1.307 Complaint.

(a) On or after the date the Department of Justice approves the issuance of a complaint in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3803(b)(1), the reviewing official may serve a complaint on the respondent, as provided in § 1.308 of this part.

(b) The complaint shall state—

(1) The allegations of liability, including the statutory basis for liability, an identification of the claims or statements that are the basis for the alleged liability, and the reasons that liability allegedly arises from such claims or statements;

(2) The maximum amount of penalties and assessments for which the respondent may be held liable;

(3) Instructions for requesting a hearing, including a specific advice of the respondent's right to request a hearing and to be represented by a representative; and

(4) That failure to file an answer within 30 days of service of the complaint may result in the imposition of the penalty and assessment sought in the complaint without right to appeal.

(c) At the same time the reviewing official serves the complaint, he or she shall serve the respondent with a copy of these regulations.

§ 1.308 Service of complaint and notice of hearing.

(a) Service of a complaint or notice of hearing shall be made by certified or registered mail or by delivery in any manner authorized by Rule 4(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

(b) Proof of service, stating the name and address of the person on whom the notice was served, and the manner and date of service, shall be made by:

(1) Affidavit of the individual making service;

(2) An acknowledged United States Postal Service return receipt card; or

(3) Written acknowledgment by the respondent or his representative.

§ 1.309 Answer and request for hearing.

(a) Within 30 days of the date of receipt or refusal to accept service of the complaint, the respondent may file an answer with the reviewing official.

(b) In the answer, the respondent—

§ 1.310

(1) Shall admit or deny each of the allegations of liability made in the complaint;

(2) Shall state any defense upon which the respondent intends to rely;

(3) Shall state the name, address, and telephone number of the person authorized to act as the respondent's representative, if any;

(4) May state any reasons why the respondent contends the penalty and assessment should be reduced or modified; and

(5) May request a hearing.

§ 1.310 Default upon failure to file an answer.

(a) If the respondent does not file an answer within the time prescribed in § 1.309(a) of this part, the reviewing official may refer the complaint together with proof of service to the ALJ and request that the ALJ issue an order of default imposing the penalties and assessments sought in the complaint. An answer must comply in all material respects with § 1.309(b) of this part in order to be considered filed within the time prescribed in § 1.310(a) of this part.

(b) Upon the referral of the complaint under paragraph (a) of this section, the ALJ shall promptly serve on the respondent, in the manner prescribed in § 1.308 of this part, a notice that a decision will be issued under this section.

(c) If the respondent fails to answer, the ALJ shall assume the facts alleged in the complaint to be true and, if such facts establish liability under § 1.303 of this part, the ALJ shall issue a decision imposing the penalties and assessments sought in the complaint, not to exceed the maximum amount allowed under the statute.

(d) A respondent who fails to file a timely answer waives any right to a review of the penalty and assessment, unless he can demonstrate extraordinary circumstances justifying the failure to file an answer.

§ 1.311 Referral of complaint and answer to the ALJ.

Upon receipt of an answer, the reviewing official shall send to the ALJ copies of the complaint, proof of service, and the answer.

§ 1.312 Procedure where respondent does not request a hearing.

(a) If the respondent files an answer with the reviewing official within the time period prescribed in § 1.309(a) of this part but does not request a hearing, the ALJ, upon receipt of the complaint, proof of service, and answer, shall notify the respondent that a decision will be issued under this section and shall afford the parties 30 days in which to submit documentary evidence or other relevant written information, including briefs or other written arguments. At the end of that period, the ALJ shall issue a decision based upon the pleadings and the evidence submitted, or if no evidence has been submitted, upon the pleadings. The burden of proof shall be as set forth in § 1.329 of this part.

(b) When a decision is to be issued under this section, the ALJ shall have discretion to permit, allow, limit, or otherwise control discovery to the extent set forth under §§ 1.322 thru 1.324 of this part.

§ 1.313 Procedure where respondent requests a hearing; notice of hearing.

(a) When the ALJ receives the complaint, proof of service, and an answer requesting a hearing, the ALJ shall promptly serve, in accordance with § 1.308 of this part, a notice of hearing on all parties.

(b) Such notice shall include:

(1) The tentative time and place, and the nature of the hearing;

(2) The legal authority and jurisdiction under which the hearing is to be held;

(3) The matters of fact and law to be asserted;

(4) A description of the procedures for the conduct of the hearing;

(5) The name, address, and telephone number of the representative for the USDA and the representative for the respondent, if any; and

(6) Such other matters as the ALJ deems appropriate.

§ 1.314 Parties to the hearing.

(a) The parties to the hearing shall be the respondent and USDA. The proceeding shall be brought in the name of the Secretary.

(b) Pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3730(c)(5), a private party plaintiff under the False Claims Act may participate in proceedings under this subpart to the extent authorized by the provisions of that Act.

§ 1.315 Separation of functions.

(a) Neither the investigating official, the reviewing official, nor any employee or agent of the USDA who takes part in investigating, preparing, or presenting a particular case may, in such case or in a factually related case—

(1) Conduct the hearing in such case;

(2) Participate in or advise the ALJ in the decision in such case, or participate in or advise in the review of the decision in such case by the judicial officer, except as a witness or representative in public proceedings; or

(3) Make the collection of penalties and assessments under § 1.341 of this part.

(b) The ALJ shall not be responsible to or subject to the supervision or direction of the investigating official or the reviewing official.

(c) Except to the extent limited by paragraph (a) of this section, the representative for USDA may be employed in any constituent agency of USDA, including the offices of either the investigating official or the reviewing official.

§ 1.316 Ex parte contacts.

Except to the extent required for the disposition of ex parte matters as authorized by law, the ALJ shall not consult or be consulted by any person or party (except employees of the ALJ's office) on any matter in issue, unless on notice and opportunity for all parties to participate.

§ 1.317 Disqualification of reviewing official or ALJ.

(a) A reviewing official or ALJ in a particular case may disqualify himself or herself at any time.

(b) A party may file with the ALJ a motion for disqualification of a reviewing official or an ALJ. Such motion shall be accompanied by an affidavit alleging personal bias or other reason for disqualification.

(c) Such motion and affidavit shall be filed promptly upon the party's dis-

covery of reasons requiring disqualification, or such objections shall be deemed waived.

(d) Such affidavit shall state specific facts that support the party's belief that personal bias or other reason for disqualification exists and the time and circumstances of the party's discovery of such facts. It shall be accompanied by a certificate of the representative of record that it is made in good faith.

(e) Upon the filing of such a motion and affidavit, the ALJ shall proceed no further in the case until he or she resolves the matter of disqualification in accordance with paragraph (f).

(f)(1) If the ALJ determines that a reviewing official is disqualified, the ALJ shall dismiss the complaint without prejudice.

(2) If the ALJ disqualifies himself or herself, the case shall be reassigned promptly to another ALJ.

(3) If the ALJ denies a motion to disqualify, the authority head may determine the matter only as part of his or her review of the initial decision upon appeal, if any.

§ 1.318 Rights of parties.

All parties may:

(a) Be accompanied, represented, and advised by a representative;

(b) Participate in any prehearing or post-hearing conference held by the ALJ;

(c) Agree to stipulations of fact or law, which shall be made part of the record;

(d) Conduct discovery;

(e) Make opening and closing statements at the hearing;

(f) Present evidence relevant to the issues at the hearing;

(g) Cross examine witnesses;

(h) Present oral arguments at the hearings; and

(i) Submit written briefs, proposed findings of fact, and proposed conclusions of law after the hearing.

§ 1.319 Authority of the ALJ.

(a) The ALJ shall conduct a fair and impartial hearing, avoid delay, maintain order, and assure that a record of the proceedings is made.

(b) The ALJ may:

§ 1.320

(1) Set and change the date, time, and place of the hearing upon reasonable notice to the parties;

(2) Continue or recess the hearing in whole or part for a reasonable period of time;

(3) Hold conferences to identify or simplify the issues, or to consider other matters that may aid in the expeditious disposition of the proceeding;

(4) Administer oaths and affirmations;

(5) Issue subpoenas requiring the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents at depositions or at hearings;

(6) Rule on motions and other procedural matters;

(7) Regulate the scope and timing of discovery;

(8) Regulate the course of the hearing and the conduct of attorneys and parties;

(9) Examine witnesses;

(10) Receive, rule on, exclude, or limit evidence;

(11) Upon motion of a party take official notice of facts;

(12) Upon motion of a party, decide cases, in whole or in part, by summary judgment where there is no disputed issue of material fact;

(13) Conduct any conference, argument, or hearing on motions in person or by telephone; and

(14) Exercise such other authority as is necessary to carry out the responsibilities of the ALJ under this subpart.

(c) The ALJ does not have the authority to decide upon the validity of Federal statutes, regulations, or legal opinions.

§ 1.320 Prehearing conferences.

(a) The ALJ may schedule a prehearing conference at a reasonable time in advance of the hearing and may schedule additional prehearing conferences as appropriate.

(b) The ALJ may conduct any prehearing conference in person or by telephone.

(c) The ALJ may use prehearing conferences to discuss the following matters:

(1) Simplification of the issues;

(2) The necessity or desirability of amendments to the pleadings, includ-

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

ing the need for a more definite statement;

(3) Stipulations, admissions of fact or as to the contents and authenticity of documents;

(4) Whether the parties can agree to submission of the case on a stipulated record;

(5) Whether a party chooses to waive appearance at an oral hearing and to submit only documentary evidence (subject to the objection of other parties) and written argument.

(6) Limitation of the number of witnesses;

(7) Scheduling dates for the exchange of witness lists and of proposed exhibits;

(8) Discovery;

(9) The time and place for the hearing; and

(10) Such other matters as may tend to expedite the fair and just disposition of the proceedings.

(d) The ALJ shall issue an order containing all matters agreed upon by the parties or ordered by the ALJ at a prehearing conference.

§ 1.321 Disclosure of documents.

(a) Upon written request to the reviewing official, the respondent may review any relevant and material documents, transcripts, records, and other materials that relate to the allegations set out in the complaint and upon which the findings and conclusions of the investigating official under § 1.304(f) of this part are based unless such documents are privileged under Federal law. Upon payment of fees for duplication, the defendant may obtain copies of such documents.

(b) Upon written request to the reviewing official, the respondent also may obtain a copy of all exculpatory information in the possession of the reviewing official or investigating official relating to the allegations in the complaint, even if it is contained in a document that would otherwise be privileged. If the document would otherwise be privileged, only that portion containing exculpatory information must be disclosed.

(c) The notice sent to the Attorney General from the reviewing official as described in § 1.305 of this part is not discoverable under any circumstances.

(d) The respondent may file a motion to compel disclosure of the documents subject to the provisions of this section. Such a motion may be filed with the ALJ following the filing of the answer pursuant to § 1.309 of this part.

§ 1.322 Discovery.

(a) The following types of discovery are authorized:

- (1) Requests for production, inspection and photocopying of documents;
- (2) Requests for admission of the authenticity of any relevant document or the truth of any relevant fact;
- (3) Written interrogatories; and
- (4) Depositions.

(b) The ALJ shall set the schedule for discovery.

(c) Requests for production of documents and requests for admission.

(1) A party may serve requests for production of documents or requests for admission on another party.

(2) If a party served with such requests fails to respond timely, the requesting party may file a motion to compel production or deem admissions, as appropriate.

(3) A party served with such a request may file a motion for a protective order before the date on which a response to the discovery request is due, stating reasons why discovery should be limited or should not be required.

(4) Within 15 days of service of a motion to compel or to deem matter admitted or a motion for a protective order, the opposing party may file a response.

(5) The ALJ may grant a motion to compel production or deem matter admitted or may deny a motion for a protective order only if he finds that—

- (i) The discovery sought is necessary for the expeditious, fair, and reasonable consideration of the issues;
- (ii) It is not unduly costly or burdensome;
- (iii) It will not unduly delay the proceeding; and
- (iv) The information sought is not privileged.

(d) Depositions and written interrogatories. Depositions and written interrogatories are permitted only on the order of the ALJ.

(1) A party seeking to use depositions or written interrogatories may file a motion with the ALJ.

(2) A party and/or the potential deponent may file an opposition to the motion or a motion for a protective order within 10 days of service of the motion.

(3) The ALJ may grant a motion allowing the taking of a deposition or the use of interrogatories or may deny a motion for a protective order only if he finds that the moving party has satisfied the standards set forth in paragraph (c)(5) of this section and has shown that the information sought cannot be obtained by any other means.

(4) If the ALJ grants a motion permitting a deposition, he shall issue a subpoena, which may also require the witness to produce documents. The party seeking to depose shall serve the subpoena in the manner prescribed in § 1.308 of this part.

(5) The party seeking to depose shall provide for the taking of a verbatim transcript of the deposition, which it shall make available to all other parties for inspection and copying.

(e) Costs. The costs of discovery shall be borne by the party seeking discovery.

(f) In issuing a protective order, the ALJ may make any order which justice requires to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense, including one or more of the following:

- (1) That the discovery not be had;
- (2) That the discovery may be had only on specified terms and conditions, including a designation of the time or place;
- (3) That the discovery may be had only through a method of discovery other than that requested;
- (4) That certain matters not be inquired into, or that the scope of discovery be limited to certain matters;
- (5) That discovery be conducted with no one present except persons designated by the ALJ;
- (6) That the contents of discovery or evidence be sealed;
- (7) That a deposition after being sealed be opened only by order of the ALJ;

§ 1.323

(8) That a trade secret or other confidential research, development, commercial information or facts pertaining to any criminal investigation, proceeding, or other administrative investigation not be disclosed or be disclosed only in a designated way; or

(9) That the parties simultaneously file specified documents or information enclosed in sealed envelopes to be opened as directed by the ALJ.

(g) Exchange of witness lists, statements, and exhibits. Witness lists, copies of prior statements of proposed witnesses, and copies of proposed hearing exhibits, including copies of any written statements or depositions that a party intends to offer in lieu of live testimony in accordance with §1.331(b) of this part, shall be exchanged at least 15 days in advance of the hearing, or at such other time as may be set by the ALJ. A witness whose name does not appear on the witness list shall not be permitted to testify and no exhibit not provided to the opposing party as provided above shall be admitted into evidence at the hearing absent a showing of good cause.

§ 1.323 Subpoenas for attendance at hearing.

(a) A party wishing to procure the appearance and testimony at the hearing of any individual may request that the ALJ issue a subpoena.

(b) A subpoena requiring the attendance and testimony of an individual may also require the individual to produce documents at such hearing.

(c) A party who desires the issuance of a subpoena shall file with the ALJ a written request not less than 15 days before the date fixed for the hearing unless otherwise allowed by the ALJ for good cause shown. Such request shall specify any documents to be produced and shall designate the witnesses whose attendance is sought to be required and describe their addresses and locations with sufficient particularity to permit such witnesses to be found. The subpoena shall specify the time and place at which the witness is to appear and any documents the witness is to produce. Such a request may be made ex parte.

(d) When the ALJ issues a subpoena under this section, the party who re-

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

quested such subpoena shall serve all other parties with notice of the names and addresses of the individuals subpoenaed and specify any documents required to be produced.

(e) A subpoena shall be served by delivery, or by registered mail or by certified mail in the manner prescribed in §1.308 of this part. A subpoena upon a party or upon an individual under the control of a party may be served by first class mail.

(f) A party or the individual to whom the subpoena is directed may file a motion to quash the subpoena within five days of service or on or before the time specified in the subpoena for compliance if it is less than five days after service.

§ 1.324 Fees.

The party requesting a subpoena shall pay the cost of the fees and mileage of any witness subpoenaed in the amounts that would be payable to a witness in a proceeding in United States District Court. A check for witness fees and mileage shall accompany the subpoena when served, except that when a subpoena is issued on behalf of USDA, a check for witness fees and mileage need not accompany the subpoena.

§ 1.325 Form, filing and service of papers.

(a) *Form.* (1) The original and two copies of all papers in a proceeding conducted under this subpart shall be filed with the ALJ assigned to the case.

(2) Every pleading and paper filed in the proceeding shall contain a caption setting forth the title of the action, the case number assigned by the ALJ, and a designation of the paper (e.g., motion to quash subpoena).

(3) Every pleading and paper shall be signed by and shall contain the address and telephone number of the representative for the party or the person on whose behalf the paper was filed.

(4) Papers are considered filed when they are mailed. Date of mailing may be established by a certificate from the party or his representative or by proof that the document was sent by certified or registered mail.

(b) *Service.* A party filing a document with the ALJ shall, at the time of filing, serve a copy of such document on every other party. Service upon any party of any document other than the complaint or notice of hearing shall be made by delivering or mailing a copy to the party's last known address. When a party is represented by a representative, service shall be made upon such representative in lieu of the actual party.

(c) *Proof of service.* A certificate of the person serving the document by personal delivery or by mail, setting forth the manner of service, shall be proof of service.

§ 1.326 Computation of time.

(a) In computing any period of time under this part or in an order issued thereunder, the time begins with the day following the act, event, or default, and includes the last day of the period, unless it is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday observed by the Federal Government, in which event it includes the next business day.

(b) When the period of time allowed is ten or fewer calendar days, intermediate Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays observed by the Federal Government shall be excluded from the computation.

(c) When a document has been served by mail, an additional five days will be added to the time permitted for any response.

§ 1.327 Motions.

(a) Motions shall state the relief sought, the authority relied upon, and the facts alleged, and shall be filed with the ALJ and served on all other parties.

(b) Except for motions made during a prehearing conference or at the hearing, all motions shall be in writing. The ALJ may require that oral motions be reduced to writing.

(c) The ALJ may require written motions to be accompanied by supporting memorandums.

(d) Within 15 days after a written motion is served, or such other time as may be fixed by the ALJ, any party may file a response to such motion.

(e) The ALJ may not grant a written motion prior to expiration of the time

for filing responses thereto, except upon consent of the parties or following a hearing, but may overrule or deny such motion without awaiting a response.

(f) The ALJ shall make every reasonable effort to dispose of all outstanding motions prior to the beginning of the hearing.

§ 1.328 Sanctions.

(a) The ALJ may sanction a person, including any party or representative for:

(1) Failing to comply with a lawful order, subpoena, or procedure;

(2) Failing to prosecute or defend an action; or

(3) Engaging in other misconduct that interferes with the speedy, orderly, or fair conduct of the hearing.

(b) Any such sanction, including but not limited to those listed in paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) of this section, shall reasonably relate to the severity and nature of the failure or misconduct.

(c) When a party fails to comply with a subpoena or an order, including an order for taking a deposition, the production of evidence within the party's control, or a request for admission, the ALJ may:

(1) Draw an inference in favor of the requesting party with regard to the information sought;

(2) In the case of requests for admission, deem admitted each item as to which an admission is requested;

(3) Prohibit the party failing to comply with such order from introducing evidence concerning, or otherwise relying upon testimony relating to the information sought;

(4) Strike any part of the pleadings or other submissions of the party failing to comply with such request; or

(5) Request that the Attorney General petition an appropriate district court for an order to enforce a subpoena.

(d) If a party fails to prosecute or defend an action under this subpart commenced by service of a complaint, the ALJ may dismiss the action or enter an initial decision imposing penalties and assessments.

§ 1.329

(e) The ALJ may refuse to consider any motion or other action which is not filed in a timely fashion.

§ 1.329 The hearing and burden of proof.

(a) The ALJ shall conduct a hearing on the record in order to determine whether the respondent is liable for a civil penalty or assessment under § 1.303 of this part, and if so, the appropriate amount of any such civil penalty or assessment considering any aggravating or mitigating factors.

(b) The USDA shall prove respondent's liability and any aggravating factors by a preponderance of the evidence.

(c) The respondent shall prove any affirmative defenses and any mitigating factors by a preponderance of the evidence.

(d) The hearing shall be open to the public unless otherwise ordered by the ALJ for good cause shown.

§ 1.330 Location of hearing.

(a) The hearing may be held—

(1) In any judicial district of the United States in which the respondent resides or transacts business;

(2) In any judicial district of the United States in which the claim or statement in issue was made; or

(3) In such other place as may be agreed upon by the respondent and the ALJ.

(b) Each party shall have the opportunity to present argument with respect to the location of the hearing.

(c) The ALJ shall issue an order to the parties designating the time and the place of the hearing.

§ 1.331 Witnesses.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, testimony at the hearing shall be given orally by witnesses under oath or affirmation.

(b) At the discretion of the ALJ, testimony may be admitted in the form of a written statement or deposition. Any such written statement must be provided to all other parties along with the last known address of such witness, in a manner which allows sufficient time for other parties to subpoena such witness for cross-examination at the hearing. Prior written statements of

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

witnesses proposed to testify at the hearing and deposition transcripts shall be exchanged as provided in § 1.322(g) of this part.

(c) The ALJ shall permit the parties to conduct such cross-examination as may be required for a full and true disclosure of the facts.

(d) A witness may be cross-examined on any matter relevant to the proceeding without regard to the scope of his or her direct examination.

(e) Upon motion of any party, the ALJ shall order witnesses excluded so that they cannot hear the testimony of other witnesses. This rule does not authorize exclusion of—

(1) A party who is an individual;

(2) In the case of a party that is not an individual, an officer or employee of the party designated by the representative; or

(3) An individual whose presence is shown by a party to be essential to the presentation of its case, including an individual employed by the USDA engaged in assisting the representative for USDA.

§ 1.332 Evidence.

(a) The ALJ shall determine the admissibility of evidence.

(b) Except as provided herein, the Federal Rules of Evidence are not applicable to the hearing, except that the ALJ may in his discretion apply the Federal Rules of Evidence in order to assure production of credible evidence.

(c) The ALJ shall exclude irrelevant and immaterial evidence.

(d) Although relevant, evidence may be excluded if its probative value is substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice, confusion of the issues, or by considerations of undue delay or needless presentation of cumulative evidence.

(e) Although relevant, evidence may be excluded if it is privileged under Federal law.

(f) Evidence concerning offers of compromise or settlement shall be inadmissible to the extent provided in Rule 408 of the Federal Rules of Evidence.

(g) The ALJ shall permit the parties to introduce rebuttal witnesses and evidence.

(h) All documents and other evidence offered or taken for the record shall be

open to examination by all parties unless otherwise ordered by the ALJ pursuant to § 1.322 of this part.

§ 1.333 The record.

(a) The hearing will be recorded and transcribed. Transcripts may be obtained from the reporter by anyone at a cost not to exceed the actual cost of duplication.

(b) The transcript of testimony, exhibits and other evidence admitted at the hearing, and all papers and requests filed in the proceeding constitute the record for the decision by the ALJ and the judicial officer.

(c) The record may be inspected and copied (upon payment of a reasonable fee) by anyone unless otherwise ordered by the ALJ.

§ 1.334 Post-hearing briefs.

The ALJ may require the parties to file post-hearing briefs. In any event, any party may file a post-hearing brief. The ALJ shall fix the time for filing such briefs, not to exceed 60 days from the date the parties receive the transcript of the hearing or, if applicable, the stipulated record. Such briefs may be accompanied by proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law. The ALJ may permit the parties to file reply briefs.

§ 1.335 Determining the amount of penalties and assessments.

(a) In determining an appropriate amount of civil penalties and assessments, the ALJ and the judicial officer, upon appeal, should evaluate any circumstances that mitigate or aggravate the violation and should articulate in their opinions the reasons that support the penalties and assessments they impose. Because of the intangible costs of fraud, the expense of investigating such conduct, and the need to deter others who might be similarly tempted, ordinarily double damages and a significant civil penalty should be imposed.

(b) Although not exhaustive, the following factors are among those that may influence the ALJ and the judicial officer in determining the amount of penalties and assessments to impose with respect to the misconduct (*i.e.*, the false, fictitious, or fraudulent

claims or statements) charged in the complaint:

(1) The number of false, fictitious, or fraudulent claims or statements;

(2) The time period over which such claims or statements were made;

(3) The degree of the respondent's culpability with respect to the misconduct;

(4) The amount of money or the value of the property, services, or benefit falsely claimed;

(5) The value of the Government's actual loss as a result of the misconduct, including foreseeable consequential damages and the costs of investigation;

(6) The relationship of the amount imposed as civil penalties to the amount of the Government's loss;

(7) The potential or actual impact of the misconduct upon national defense, public health or safety, or public confidence in the management of Government programs and operations, including particularly the impact on the intended beneficiaries of such programs;

(8) Whether the respondent has engaged in a pattern of the same or similar misconduct;

(9) Whether the respondent attempted to conceal the misconduct;

(10) The degree to which the respondent has involved others in the misconduct or in concealing it;

(11) Where the misconduct of employees or agents is imputed to the respondent, the extent to which the respondent's practices fostered or attempted to preclude such misconduct;

(12) Whether the respondent cooperated in or obstructed an investigation of the misconduct;

(13) Whether the respondent assisted in identifying and prosecuting other wrongdoers;

(14) The complexity of the program or transaction, and the degree of the respondent's sophistication with respect to it, including the extent of the respondent's prior participation in the program or in similar transactions;

(15) Whether the respondent has been found, in any criminal, civil, or administrative proceeding to have engaged in similar misconduct or to have dealt dishonestly with the government of the United States or of a State, directly or indirectly; and

§ 1.336

(16) The need to deter the respondent and others from any engaging in the same or similar misconduct.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the ALJ or the judicial officer from considering any other factors that in any given case may mitigate or aggravate the acts for which penalties and assessments are imposed.

§ 1.336 Initial decision of the ALJ.

(a) The ALJ shall issue an initial decision, which shall contain findings of fact, conclusions of law, and the amount of any penalties and assessments imposed.

(b) The findings of fact shall include a finding on each of the following issues for every claim or statement with respect to which a penalty or assessment was proposed:

(1) Whether any claim or statement identified in the complaint violates § 1.303 of this part;

(2) If the respondent is liable for penalties or assessments, the appropriate amount of any such penalties or assessments considering any mitigating or aggravating factors described in § 1.335 of this part.

(c) The ALJ shall serve the initial decision on all parties within 90 days after the time for submission of post-hearing briefs and reply briefs (if permitted) has expired. The ALJ shall include with the initial decision a statement describing the right of any respondent determined to be liable for a civil penalty or assessment to file notice of appeal with the judicial officer. The ALJ may extend the time period for serving the initial decision on the parties.

(d) Unless the initial decision of the ALJ is timely appealed to the judicial officer, or a motion for reconsideration of the initial decision is timely filed, the initial decision shall constitute the final decision of the Secretary and shall be final and binding on the parties 30 days after it is issued by the ALJ.

§ 1.337 Reconsideration of initial decision.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, any party may file a motion for reconsideration of the ini-

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

tial decision within 20 days of receipt of the initial decision. If service was made by mail, receipt will be presumed to be five days from the date of mailing in the absence of contrary proof.

(b) Every such motion must set forth the matters claimed to have been erroneously decided and the nature of the alleged errors. Such motion shall be accompanied by a supporting brief.

(c) Responses to such motions shall be allowed only upon request of the ALJ.

(d) No party may file a motion for reconsideration of an initial decision that has been revised in response to a previous motion for reconsideration.

(e) The ALJ may dispose of a motion for reconsideration by denying it or by issuing a revised initial decision.

(f) If the ALJ denies a motion for reconsideration, the initial decision shall constitute the final decision of the authority head and shall be final and binding on the parties 30 days after the ALJ denies the motion, unless the initial decision is timely appealed to the judicial officer in accordance with § 1.338 of this part.

(g) If the ALJ issues a revised initial decision, that decision shall constitute the final decision of the authority head and shall be final and binding on the parties 30 days after it is issued, unless it is timely appealed to the judicial officer in accordance with § 1.338 of this part.

§ 1.338 Appeal to the judicial officer.

(a) Any respondent who has filed a timely answer and who is determined in an initial decision to be liable for a civil penalty or assessment may appeal such decision to the Secretary by filing a notice of appeal with the judicial officer in accordance with this section. The judicial officer of USDA shall consider all appeals to the Secretary under this subpart and render a decision on behalf of the Secretary.

(b)(1) A notice of appeal may be filed at any time within 30 days after the ALJ issues an initial decision. However, if another party files a motion for reconsideration under § 1.337 of this part, consideration of the appeal shall be stayed automatically pending resolution of the motion for reconsideration.

Office of the Secretary, USDA

§ 1.340

(2) If a motion for reconsideration is timely filed, a notice of appeal may be filed within 30 days after the ALJ denies the motion or issues a revised initial decision, whichever applies.

(c) The judicial officer may extend the initial 30-day period during which a notice of appeal may be filed for an additional 30 days if the respondent files a request for an extension within the initial 30-day period and shows good cause.

(d) If the respondent timely files a notice of appeal with the judicial officer and the time for filing motions for reconsideration under § 1.337 of this part has expired, the ALJ will forward the record of the proceeding to the judicial officer.

(e) A notice of appeal shall be accompanied by a written brief specifying exceptions to the initial decision and reasons supporting the exceptions.

(f) The representative for USDA may file a brief in opposition to exceptions within 30 days of receiving the brief proposing exceptions.

(g) There is no right to appear personally before the judicial officer.

(h) There is no right to interlocutory appeal of rulings by the ALJ.

(i) The judicial officer, in reviewing the decision, shall not consider any objection that was not raised before the ALJ unless a demonstration is made that extraordinary circumstances caused the failure to raise the objection.

(j) If any party demonstrates to the satisfaction of the judicial officer that additional evidence not presented to the ALJ is material and that there were reasonable grounds for the failure to present such evidence to the ALJ, the judicial officer shall remand the matter to the ALJ for consideration of such additional evidence.

(k) The judicial officer may affirm, reduce, reverse, compromise, remand or settle any penalty or assessment determined by the ALJ.

(l) The judicial officer shall promptly serve each party to the appeal with a copy of the decision of the judicial officer and a statement describing the respondent's right to seek judicial review.

(m) Unless a petition for review is filed as provided in 31 U.S.C. 3805 after

a respondent has exhausted all administrative remedies under this part and within 60 days after the date on which the judicial officer serves the respondent with a copy of the judicial officer's decision, a determination that a respondent is liable under § 1.303 of this part is final and is not subject to judicial review.

§ 1.339 Stays ordered by the Department of Justice.

(a) If at any time the Attorney General or an Assistant Attorney General designated by the Attorney General transmits to the Secretary a written finding that continuation of the administrative process described in this subpart with respect to a claim or statement may adversely affect any pending or potential criminal or civil action related to such claim or statement, the judicial officer shall stay the process immediately.

(b) If the judicial officer stays the administrative process in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, the judicial officer may order the process resumed only upon receipt of the written authorization of the Attorney General.

§ 1.340 Stay pending appeal.

(a) A decision is stayed automatically pending disposition of a motion for reconsideration or of an appeal to the judicial officer.

(b) The respondent may file with the ALJ a request for stay of the effective date of a decision of the judicial officer pending judicial review. Such request shall state the grounds upon which respondent relies in requesting the stay, together with a copy of the notice(s) of appeal filed by respondent seeking review of a decision of the judicial officer. The filing of such a request shall automatically stay the effective date of the decision of the judicial officer until the ALJ rules upon the request.

(c) The representative for the USDA may file an opposition to respondent's request for a stay within 10 days of receipt of the request. If the representative for the USDA fails to file such an opposition within the allotted time, or indicates that the USDA has no objection to the request, the ALJ may grant

§ 1.341

the stay without requiring respondent to give a bond or other security.

(d) The ALJ may grant a contested request where justice so requires and to the extent necessary to prevent irreparable harm but only upon the respondent's giving of a bond or other adequate security. The ALJ shall rule promptly on a contested request for stay.

(e) A decision of the ALJ denying respondent's request for a stay shall constitute final agency action.

§ 1.341 Judicial review.

Section 3805 of title 31, United States Code, authorizes judicial review by an appropriate United States District Court of a final decision of the judicial officer imposing penalties or assessments under this part and specifies the procedures for such review.

§ 1.342 Collection of civil penalties and assessments.

Sections 3806 and 3808(b) of title 31, United States Code, authorize actions for collection of civil penalties and assessments imposed under this subpart and specify the procedures for such actions.

§ 1.343 Right to administrative offset.

The amount of any penalty or assessment which has become final, or for which a judgment has been entered under § 1.341 or § 1.342 of this part, or any amount agreed upon in a settlement under § 1.345 of this part, may be collected by administrative offset under 31 U.S.C. 3716, except that an administrative offset may not be made under this subsection against a refund of an overpayment of Federal taxes then or later owing by the United States to the respondent.

§ 1.344 Deposit to Treasury of the United States.

All amounts collected pursuant to this subpart shall be deposited as miscellaneous receipts in the Treasury of the United States.

§ 1.345 Settlement.

(a) A respondent may make offers of compromise of settlement at any time.

(b) The reviewing official has the exclusive authority to compromise or

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

settle a case under this subpart at any time after the date on which the reviewing official is permitted to issue a complaint and before the date on which the ALJ issues a decision.

(c) The judicial officer has exclusive authority to compromise or settle a case under this subpart at any time after the date on which the ALJ issues a decision, except during the pendency of any appeal under § 1.341 of this part or during the pendency of any action to collect penalties and assessments under § 1.342 of this part.

(d) The Attorney General has exclusive authority to compromise or settle a case under this subpart during the pendency of any appeal under § 1.341 of this part, or any action to recover penalties and assessments under § 1.342 of this part.

(e) The investigating official may recommend settlement terms to the reviewing official, the judicial officer, or the Attorney General, as appropriate. The reviewing official may recommend settlement terms to the judicial officer, or the Attorney General, as appropriate.

(f) Any settlement must be in writing.

§ 1.346 Limitation.

The complaint referred to in § 1.307 of this part with respect to a claim or statement must be served in the manner specified in § 1.308 of this part within 6 years after the date on which such claim or statement is made.

Subpart M—Rules of Practice Governing Adjudication of Sourcing Area Applications and Formal Review of Sourcing Areas Pursuant to the Forest Resources Conservation and Shortage Relief Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 620 *et seq.*)

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 556 and 16 U.S.C. 620 *et seq.*

SOURCE: 59 FR 8824, Feb. 24, 1994, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1.410 Meaning of words.

As used in these procedures, words in the singular form shall be deemed to

import the plural, and vice versa, as the circumstance may require.

§ 1.411 Definitions.

As used in these procedures, the terms as defined in the Forest Resources Conservation and Shortage Relief Act of 1990, 16 U.S.C. 620 *et seq.* (Act) and in the regulations issued thereunder, shall apply with equal force and effect. In addition and except as may be provided otherwise in these procedures:

(a) *Applicant* or *Sourcing area applicant* means a person who submits a sourcing area application pursuant to these rules, or a person who sourcing area is subject to formal review pursuant to 36 CFR 223.191(e).

(b) *Decision* means:

(1) The Judge's initial decision made in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 554, 556, 557, and 16 U.S.C. 620 *et seq.* and 36 CFR 223.190 and 223.191(e), which includes the Judge's findings and conclusions and the reasons or basis therefore on all material issues of fact, law or discretion, orders and rulings on proposed findings, conclusions and orders submitted by the parties; and

(2) The decision and order by the Judicial officer upon appeal of the Judge's decision.

(c) *Determination* is synonymous with *decision*.

(d) *Hearing* means that part of the proceeding which may be requested by a party of record, and which involves the submission of additional evidence before the Administrative Law Judge for the record in the proceeding.

(e) *Hearing Clerk* means the Office of the Hearing Clerk, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

(f) *Judge* means any Administrative Law Judge Appointed pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3105 and assigned to the proceeding involved.

(g) *Judicial Officer* means an official of the United States Department of Agriculture delegated authority by the Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to the Act of April 4, 1940 (7 U.S.C. 450c-459g) and Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953 (5 U.S.C. 1988 ed., appendix, p. 1280), to perform the function involved (7 CFR 235(a)), or the Secretary of Agri-

culture, if the authority so delegated is exercised by the Secretary.

(h) *Party of record* or *Party* is a party to the proceeding to determine approval or disapproval of a sourcing area application, including the proceeding for formal review of a sourcing area. The sourcing area applicant and persons who submit written comments on the sourcing area application at issue during the 30 calendar day comment period, including the Regional Forester, are the parties of record. For purposes of a formal review of a sourcing area, the holder of the sourcing area that is the subject of the review and persons who submit written comments on the sourcing area application at issue during the 30 calendar day comment period after institution of the formal review, including the Regional Forester, are the parties of record.

(i) *Sourcing Area Application* means the application by which a person applies for a sourcing area or the application by which a sourcing area holder applies for a formal review of a sourcing area.

§ 1.412 Institution of proceedings.

(a) *Sourcing area applications*. The proceeding for determining sourcing areas shall be instituted by receipt of a sourcing area application by the Office of Administrative Law Judges, pursuant to 36 CFR 223.190.

(b) *Review of sourcing areas*. Informal review of a sourcing area precedes institution of a formal review as follows:

(1) *Request by Sourcing area holder*. A sourcing area holder who wishes to begin a review of a sourcing area shall send a written request for a review to the Regional Forester of the region in which the manufacturing facility being sourced is located. The request shall state the reason for the request.

(i) *Informal review*. The Regional Forester shall begin an informal review, pursuant to 36 CFR 223.191(e), based on the written request. If no agreement is reached in the informal review process, the Regional Forester of the region in which the manufacturing facility being sourced is located shall transmit to the Office of Administrative Law Judges

§ 1.413

any submissions received during the informal review process, within 5 working days of the meeting convened during the informal review (36 CFR 223.191(e)). Agreement is reached when all persons attending the meeting convened by the Regional Forester to resolve differences as to the proper sourcing area, including the Regional Forester, sign the document describing the sourcing area.

(ii) *Formal review.* Institution by a sourcing area holder of a formal review of the sourcing area occurs if the informal review process does not result in agreement among the parties, and the sourcing area holder submits a sourcing area application to the Office of the Administrative Law Judges, pursuant to 36 CFR 223.190, within 10 working days after the meeting convened by the Regional Forester as part of the informal process.

(2) *Initiation of review by agency.* If the Forest Service wishes to begin a review of a sourcing area, the Regional Forester of the region in which the manufacturing facility being sourced is located shall begin an informal review, pursuant to 36 CFR 223.191(e). If no agreement is reached in the informal review process, the Regional Forester of the region in which the manufacturing facility being sourced is located shall transmit to the Office of Administrative Law Judges any submissions received during the informal review process, within 5 working days of the meeting convened during the informal review (36 CFR 223.191(e)). Agreement is reached when all persons attending the meeting convened by the Regional Forester to resolve differences as to the proper sourcing area, including the Regional Forester, sign the document describing the sourcing area. Institution by the Forest Service of a formal review of a sourcing area occurs when the Office of Administrative Law Judges receives the papers and documents submitted during the informal review process.

§ 1.413 Submission of a sourcing area application.

A sourcing area applicant shall send the application to the Office of Administrative Law Judges and shall, simultaneously, send a copy of the sourcing

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

area application to the Forest Service Regional Forester of the region in which the manufacturing facility being sourced is located. Where the sourcing area application will cover purchases from more than one agency, application is to be made to the agency from which the applicant expects to purchase the preponderance of its Federal timber. The sourcing area applicant must also send a complete copy of the application to each agency concerned. The lead agency shall make the decision in consultation with, and upon co-signature of, the other agency(ies) concerned. Sourcing area applications must be signed by the persons making the request, or in the case of a corporation, by its chief executive officer, and must be notarized. The application shall be on company letterhead.

§ 1.414 Docket number.

Each proceeding, following its institution, shall be assigned a docket number by the Hearing Clerk, and thereafter the proceeding shall be referred to by such number. The Hearing Clerk shall notify the sourcing area applicant and the Regional Forester to whom the applicant submitted a copy of the application of the docket number and the name of the Judge to whom the case has been assigned. In a formal review of a sourcing area instituted by the Forest Service, the Hearing Clerk shall inform the sourcing area holder whose sourcing area is subject to the review and the Regional Forester who submitted the comments instituting the formal review of the docket number and the name of the Judge to whom the case has been assigned.

§ 1.415 Notification of proceedings.

The Regional Forester of the region in which the manufacturing facility being sourced is located shall notify prospective parties of the sourcing area application and/or the formal review of a sourcing area after receipt of the docket number and the name of the Judge to whom the proceeding has been assigned, pursuant to § 1.414 of these rules. Notification will consist of publication of a notice in newspapers of general circulation in the area included in the sourcing area application. The Regional Forester shall promptly notify

the Hearing Clerk of the date of the publication and the notice. Additional notification will be made through agency mailing lists. Notification shall include the docket number, the name of the Judge to whom the case has been assigned and the mailing address of the Judge. In the case of a sourcing area review, notification will also state the reason for the review.

§ 1.416 Comment period.

Written comments on a sourcing area application or on a formal review of a sourcing area shall include the docket number and may be submitted to the Judge for 30 calendar days following publication of the notice. Persons submitting comments shall send a copy of the comments to the Regional Forester of the region in which the manufacturing facility being sourced is located. All comments must be received by the Judge and by the Regional Forester by the 30th day of the comment period.

§ 1.417 Review period.

(a) *Review of comments.* The sourcing area applicant, the sourcing area holder whose sourcing area is the subject of a formal review and other parties who submitted written comments will be allowed 10 working days from the close of the comment period to review the written comments at the Regional Forester's office during regular business hours.

(b) *Recommendation to Judge to approve or disapprove a sourcing area application.* During the 10 working day review period, parties who have submitted written comments on an application or on a formal review of a sourcing area may submit a written recommendation to the Judge, including an analysis of the facts and law as to why the Judge should approve or disapprove that application. A sourcing area applicant whose sourcing area application is the subject of the proceeding, and a sourcing area holder whose sourcing area is the subject of a formal review, may also submit a written recommendation to the Judge. The recommendation must be postmarked no later than the 10th working day of the review period.

(c) *Request for a hearing.* The sourcing area applicant, the sourcing area hold-

er whose sourcing area is the subject of a formal review and persons who submitted written comments, or the attorney of record for a party in the proceeding, may review the comments and request a hearing within 10 working days after the comment period, pursuant to 36 CFR 233.190(h)(2). The request must be postmarked no later than the 10th working day of the review period. An attorney may file an appearance of record prior to the scheduled hearing. The request for a hearing shall be filed with the Judge. The hearing is for the purpose of supplementing the written record submitted prior to the hearing. The written record submitted prior to the hearing consists of papers and documents submitted during the 30 calendar day comment period, the 10 working day review period, and any motions submitted before the hearing. For purposes of a formal review of a sourcing area, the written record also consists of the papers and documents submitted during the informal review.

(1) *Contents of the notice of hearing.* The Judge shall issue a notice of hearing regarding a particular sourcing area application or regarding formal review of a sourcing area application or regarding formal review of a sourcing area to all parties of record for that application or formal review. The notice of hearing shall contain a reference to the authority under which the sourcing area is proposed or formally reviewed; shall define the scope of the hearing; shall contain a reference to the sourcing area that is the subject of the hearing; and shall state the date, time and place of such hearing; and shall state the date, time and place of such hearing; which shall be set with due regard for the necessity and convenience of the parties of record or their representatives. The Judge shall schedule a hearing no later than 21 calendar days after the 10 working day period for reviewing written comments ends. The Judge may consolidate requests for a hearing regarding the same application.

(2) *Giving notice of hearing.* The notice of hearing shall be served upon the parties of record for the sourcing area application at issue by the Hearing Clerk.

§ 1.418**§ 1.418 Procedure upon no request for hearing.**

If no hearing is requested by a party of record, the Judge shall issue an initial decision based on the written record and without further procedure or hearing. If no hearing is requested, the written record consists of papers and documents submitted during the 30-day comment period, the 10-day review period, and includes motions submitted before the Judge issues an initial decision. For purposes of a formal review of a sourcing area, the written record also consists of the papers and documents submitted during the informal review. Copies of the decision shall be served by the Hearing Clerk upon each of the parties of record.

§ 1.419 Amendment of a sourcing area application.

The sourcing area applicant may move to amend the sourcing area application with clarifying and technical amendments at any time prior to the Judge's initial determination if there is no hearing, or prior to the close of the hearing if there is a hearing.

§ 1.420 Consent recommendation.

Any time before the Judge files the decision, the parties of record may enter a consent recommendation. Such consent recommendation shall be filed with the Hearing Clerk, signed by the parties with appropriate space for signature by the Judge. The consent recommendation shall contain an admission of the jurisdictional facts, the factual and legal basis for the recommended sourcing area, the consent to the issuance of the recommended decision as the final decision of the agency without further procedure and such other admissions or statements as may be recommended by the parties. The Judge shall review the recommendation to determine whether such recommendation conforms with the Forest Resources Conservation and Shortage Relief Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 620, *et seq.*), 36 CFR 223.190, 36 CFR 223.191(e) and these procedures. If the recommendation conforms to the aforementioned Act, regulations, and procedures, the Judge may enter such decision without further procedure, unless an error is apparent on the face of the

document. If the Judge enters the decision, such decision shall have the same force and effect as a decision issued after full hearing and shall become final upon issuance to become effective in accordance with the terms of the decision.

§ 1.421 Prehearing conferences and procedures.

(a) *Purpose and scope.* (1) Upon motion of a party of record or upon the Judge's own motion, the Judge may direct the parties or their counsel to attend a conference at any reasonable time, prior to or during the course of the hearing, when the Judge finds that the proceeding would be expedited by a prehearing conference. Reasonable notice of the time and place of the conference shall be given. The Judge may order each of the parties to furnish at or subsequent to the conference any or all of the following:

- (i) An outline of a party's position;
- (ii) The facts upon which the party will rely;
- (iii) The legal theories upon which the party will rely;
- (iv) Copies of or a list of documents which the party anticipates introducing at the hearing; and
- (v) A list of anticipated witnesses who will testify on behalf of the party. At the discretion of the party furnishing such list of witnesses, the names of the witnesses need not be furnished if they are otherwise identified in some meaningful way such as a short statement of the type of evidence they will offer.

(2) The Judge shall not order any of the foregoing procedures that a party can show is inappropriate or unwarranted under the circumstances of the particular determination.

(3) At the conference, the following matters shall be considered:

- (i) The simplification of issues;
- (ii) The possibility of obtaining stipulations of facts and of the authenticity, accuracy, and admissibility of documents, which will avoid unnecessary proof;
- (iii) The limitation of the number of expert or other witnesses;
- (iv) Negotiation, compromise, or settlement of issues;

(v) The exchange of copies of proposed exhibits;

(vi) The identification of documents or matters of which official notice may be requested;

(vii) A schedule to be followed by the parties for completion of the actions decided at the conference; and

(viii) Such other matters as may expedite and aid in the disposition of the proceeding.

(b) *Reporting.* A prehearing conference will not be stenographically reported unless so directed by the Judge.

(c) *Action in lieu of personal attendance at a conference.* In the event the Judge concludes that personal attendance by the Judge and the parties or counsel at a prehearing conference is unwarranted or impracticable, but determines that a conference would expedite the proceeding, the Judge may conduct such conference by telephone or correspondence.

(d) *Order.* Actions taken as a result of a conference shall be reduced to an appropriate written order, unless the Judge concludes that a stenographic report shall suffice, or if the Judge elects to make a statement on the record at the hearing summarizing the actions taken.

§ 1.422 Conduct of the hearing.

(a) *Time and place.* The hearing shall be held at the time and place fixed in the notice of hearing. If any change in the time or place of the hearing is made, the Judge shall file with the Hearing Clerk a notice of such change, which notice shall be served upon the parties, unless it is made during the course of an oral script, or actual notice is given to the parties.

(b) *Appearances.* The parties may appear in person or by attorney of record in the proceeding. Any party who desires to be heard in person shall, before proceeding to testify, state his name, address, and occupation. If any such person is appearing through counsel, such person or such counsel shall, before proceeding to testify or otherwise to participate in the hearing, state for the record the authority to act as such counsel or representative, and the names, addresses, and occupations of such person and such counsel. Any such person or such counsel shall give such

other information respecting his appearance as the Judge may request. Any person who appears as counsel must conform to the standards of ethical conduct required of practitioners before the courts of the United States.

(c) *Failure to appear.* A party of record who, after being duly notified, fails to appear at the hearing without good cause, shall be deemed to have waived the right to an oral hearing in the proceeding. Failure to appear at a hearing shall not be deemed to be a waiver of the right to be served with a copy of the Judge's decision.

(d) *Order of proceeding.* The Judge shall determine the order in which the parties shall proceed.

(e) *Evidence*—(1) *In general.* (i) The testimony of witnesses at a hearing shall be on oath or affirmation and shall be subject to cross-examination. Cross-examination shall be permitted to the extent required for a full and true disclosure of the facts. The Judge may require that testimony on one issue raised by numerous parties be heard at one time.

(ii) Upon a finding of good cause, the Judge may order that any witness be examined separately and apart from all other witnesses except those who may be parties to the proceeding.

(iii) After a witness has testified on direct examination, any other party may request and obtain the production of any statement, or part thereof, of such witness in the possession of the party who called the witness, which relates to the subject matter as to which the witness has testified. Such production shall be made according to the procedures and subject to the definitions and limitations prescribed in the Jencks Act (18 U.S.C. 3500).

(iv) Evidence which is immaterial, or unduly repetitious, or which is not of the sort upon which responsible persons are accustomed to rely, shall be excluded insofar as practicable.

(2) *Objections.* (i) If a party objects to the admission of any evidence or to the limitation of the scope of any examination or cross-examination or to any other ruling of the Judge, the party shall state briefly the grounds of such objection, whereupon an automatic exception will follow if the objection is overruled by the Judge.

§ 1.423

(ii) Only objections made before the Judge may subsequently be relied upon in the proceeding.

(3) *Depositions.* The deposition of any witness shall be admitted in the manner provided in and subject to the provisions of § 1.228 of these procedures.

(4) *Exhibits.* Unless the Judge finds that the furnishing of copies is impracticable, two copies of each exhibit shall be filed with the Judge. The party submitting the exhibit shall serve on every other party of record a copy of the exhibit, pursuant to § 1.427(c) of these procedures. A true copy of an exhibit may be substituted for the original.

(5) *Official records or documents.* An official government record or document or entry therein, if admissible for any purpose, shall be admissible in evidence without the production of the person who made or prepared the same, and shall be prima facie evidence of the relevant facts stated therein. Such record or document shall be evidenced by an official publication thereof or a copy certified by a person having legal authority to make such certification.

(6) *Official notice.* Official notice shall be taken of such matters as are judicially noted by the courts of the United States and of any other matter of technical, scientific, or commercial fact of established character: *Provided*, That the parties shall be given adequate notice of matters so noticed, and shall be given adequate opportunity to show that such facts are erroneously noticed.

(7) *Offer of proof.* Whenever evidence is excluded by the Judge, the party offering such evidence may make an offer of proof, which shall be included in the transcript. The offer of proof shall consist of a brief statement describing the evidence excluded. If the evidence consists of a brief oral statement, it shall be included in the transcript in toto. If the evidence consists of an exhibit, it shall be marked for identification and inserted in the hearing record.

(f) *Transcript.* Hearings shall be recorded and transcribed verbatim. Transcripts thereof shall be made available to any person, at actual cost of duplication (5 U.S.C. App. 2, section 11).

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

§ 1.423 Post-hearing procedure.

(a) *Corrections to transcript.* (1) Within the period of time fixed by the Judge, any party may file a motion proposing corrections to the transcript.

(2) Unless a party files such motion in the manner prescribed, the transcript shall be presumed, except for obvious typographical errors, to be complete.

(3) As soon as practicable after the close of the hearing and after consideration of any timely objections filed as to the transcript, the Judge shall issue an order making any corrections to the transcript which the Judge finds are warranted, which corrections shall be entered onto the original transcript by the Hearing Clerk (without obscuring the original text).

(b) *Proposed findings of fact, conclusions, order, and brief.* Prior to the close of the hearing, each party may submit for consideration proposed findings of fact, conclusions, order, and brief in support thereof. A copy of each such document filed by a party shall be served upon each of the other parties.

(c) *Judge's decision.* (1) The Judge may, upon motion of any party or in his or her own discretion, issue a decision orally at the close of the hearing, or within 10 calendar days after the close of the hearing, or within 10 calendar days after submission of the record, if no hearing is requested.

(2) If the decision is announced orally, a copy thereof, excerpted from the transcript of the record, shall be furnished to the parties by the Hearing Clerk. Irrespective of the date such copy is mailed, the issuance date of the decision shall be the date the oral decision was announced.

(3) If the decision is in writing, it shall be filed with the Hearing Clerk and served upon the parties as provided in § 1.427.

(4) The Judge's decision shall become effective without further proceedings 21 calendar days after the issuance of the decision, if announced orally at the hearing, or if the decision is in writing, 21 calendar days after the date of service thereof upon the respondent, unless there is an appeal to the Judicial Officer by a party to the proceeding pursuant to § 1.426; *Provided, however*, that no decision shall be final for purposes of

Office of the Secretary, USDA

§ 1.426

judicial review except a final decision of the Judicial Officer upon appeal.

(5) The Judicial Officer shall issue a decision within 10 calendar days of the receipt of the response to the appeal.

§ 1.424 Motions and requests.

(a) *General.* All motions and requests shall be filed with the Hearing Clerk, and served upon all the parties except motions and requests made on the record during the oral hearing.

(b) *Motions entertained.* No dispositive motions, including motions to dismiss on the pleadings and motions for summary judgment, shall be entertained unless specifically mentioned herein or allowed in the discretion of the Judge.

(c) *Contents.* All written motions and requests shall state the particular order, ruling, or action desired and the grounds therefore.

(d) *Response to motions and requests.* Within 5 days after service of any written motion or request, or within such shorter or longer period as may be fixed by the Judge, an opposing party may file a response to the motion or request. The other party shall have no right to reply to the response.

§ 1.425 Judges.

(a) *Assignment.* No Judge shall be assigned to serve in any proceeding who:

(1) Has any pecuniary interest in any matter or business involved in the proceeding;

(2) Is related within the third degree by blood or marriage to any party to the proceeding; or

(3) Has any conflict of interest which might impair the Judge's objectivity in the proceeding.

(b) *Disqualification of Judge.* (1) Any party to the proceeding may, by motion made to the Judge, request that the Judge withdraw from the proceeding because of an alleged disqualifying reason. Such motion shall set forth with particularity the grounds of alleged disqualification. The Judge may then either rule upon or certify the motion to the Secretary, but not both.

(2) A Judge shall withdraw from any proceeding for any reason deemed by the Judge to be disqualifying.

(c) *Powers.* Subject to review as provided elsewhere in this part, the Judge,

in any assigned proceeding shall have power to:

(1) Rule upon motions and requests;

(2) Set the time and place of a pre-hearing conference and the hearing, adjourn the hearing from time to time, and change the time and place of hearing;

(3) Administer oaths and affirmations;

(4) Request the presence of and examine witnesses and receive relevant evidence at the hearing;

(5) Take or order the taking of depositions as authorized under these rules;

(6) Admit or exclude evidence;

(7) Hear oral argument on facts or law.

(8) Do all acts and take all measures necessary for the maintenance of order, including the exclusion of contumacious counsel or other persons;

(9) Request additional information from any party to aid in the Judge's determination; and

(10) Take all other actions authorized under these procedures.

(d) *Who may act in the absence of the Judge.* In case of the absence of the Judge or the Judge's inability to act, the powers and duties to be performed by the Judge under these rules of practice in connection with any assigned proceeding may, without abatement of the proceeding unless otherwise directed by the Chief Judge, be assigned to any other Judge.

§ 1.426 Appeal to Judicial Officer.

(a) *Filing of petition.* Within 10 calendar days after receiving service of the Judge's decision, a party who disagrees with the decision, or any part thereof, or any ruling by the Judge or any alleged deprivation of rights, may appeal such decision to the Judicial Officer by filing an appeal petition with the Hearing Clerk. As provided in § 1.422(e)(2), objections regarding evidence or a limitation regarding examination or cross-examination or other rulings made before the Judge may be relied upon in an appeal. Each issue set forth in the petition, and the arguments thereon, shall be separately numbered; shall be plainly and concisely stated; and shall contain detailed citations of the record, statutes, regulations or authorities being relied

§ 1.427

upon in support thereof. A brief may be filed in support of the appeal simultaneously with the petition. A party filing a petition of appeal to the Judicial Officer, and any brief in support thereof, shall serve the other parties to the proceeding with a copy of the petition and supporting brief. The copies of the petition and supporting brief shall be served on the parties to the proceeding with a copy of the petition and supporting brief. The copies of the petition and supporting brief shall be served on the parties to the proceeding on the same day as the petition and supporting brief are filed with the Judicial Officer.

(b) *Response to appeal petition.* Within 10 calendar days after the service of a copy of an appeal petition and any brief in support thereof, filed by a party to the proceeding, any other party may file with the Hearing Clerk a response in support of or in opposition to the appeal and in such response any relevant issue, not presented in the appeal petition, may be raised. A party filing a response to a petition of appeal to the Judicial Officer shall serve the other parties to the proceeding with a copy of the response. The copies of the response shall be served on the parties to the proceeding on the same day as the response is filed with the Judicial Officer.

(c) *Transmittal of record.* Whenever an appeal of a Judge's decision is filed and a response thereto has been filed or time for filing a response has expired, the Hearing Clerk shall transmit to the Judicial Officer the record of the proceeding. Such record shall include: The pleadings; motions and requests filed and rulings thereon; the transcript of the testimony taken at the hearing, together with the exhibits filed in connection therewith; any documents or papers filed in connection with a pre-hearing conference; such proposed findings of fact, conclusions, and orders, and briefs in support thereof, as may have been filed in connection with the proceeding; the Judge's decision; such exceptions, statements of objections and briefs in support thereof as may have been filed in the proceeding; and the appeal petition, and such briefs in support thereof and responses thereto

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

as may have been filed in the proceeding.

(d) *Decision of the Judicial Officer on appeal.* The Judicial Officer, upon the basis of and after due consideration of the record and any matter of which official notice is taken, shall rule on the appeal within 4 months after the institution of the proceeding, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 620b(c)(3). If the Judicial Officer decides that no change or modification of the Judge's decision is warranted, the Judicial Officer may adopt the Judge's decision as the final order in the proceeding, preserving any right of the party bringing the appeal to seek judicial review of such decision in the proper forum. A final order issued by the Judicial Officer shall be filed with the Hearing Clerk. Such order may be regarded by a party as final for purposes of judicial review.

§ 1.427 Filing; identification of parties of record; service; and computation of time.

(a) *Filing; number of copies.* Except as otherwise provided in this section, all documents or papers required or authorized by the rules in this part to be filed with the Hearing Clerk shall be filed in duplicate. Any document or paper required or authorized under the rules in this part to be filed with the Hearing Clerk shall, during the course of an oral hearing, be filed with the Judge.

(b) Parties of record shall receive a list from the Hearing Clerk of the names and addresses of all parties of record immediately after the close of the comment period.

(c) *Service; proof of service.* (1) Each party of record is responsible for serving on every other party and to the Judge all papers and documents submitted after the comment period. Service shall be made either:

(i) By delivering a copy of the document or paper to the individual to be served or to a member of the partnership to be served, or to the president, secretary, or other executive officer or a director of the corporation or association to be served, or to the attorney of record representing such individual, partnership, corporation, organization, or association; or

(ii) By leaving a copy of the document or paper at the principal office or place of business or residence of such individual, partnership, corporation, organization, or association, or of the attorney or agent of record and mailing by regular mail another copy to such person at such address; or

(iii) By registering or certifying and mailing a copy of the document or paper, addressed to such individual, partnership, corporation, organization, or association, or to the attorney or agent of record, at the last known residence or principal office or place of business of such person: *Provided*, That if the registered or certified document or paper is returned undelivered because the addressee refused or failed to accept delivery, the document or paper shall be served by remailing it by regular mail; or

(iv) By mailing the document or paper by regular mail.

(2) Proof of service hereunder shall be made by the certificate of the person who actually made the service: *Provided*, that if the service is made by mail, as outlined in paragraph (b)(3) of this section, proof of service shall be made by the return post-office receipt, in the case of registered or certified mail, and if that service is made by regular mail, as outlined in paragraphs (b)(3) and (b)(4) of this section, proof of service shall be made by the certificate of the person who mailed the matter by regular mail. The certificate and post-office receipt contemplated herein shall be filed with the Hearing Clerk, and made a part of the record of the proceeding. The Judge and the Hearing Clerk shall follow the procedures outlined in (c) for service of papers or documents signed by the Judge and/or the Hearing Clerk.

(d) *Effective date of filing.* Any document or paper required or authorized under the rules in this part to be filed shall be deemed to be filed at the time when it reaches the Hearing Clerk; or, if authorized to be filed with another officer or employee of the Department it shall be deemed to be filed at the time when it reaches such officer or employee.

(e) *Computations of time.* Saturdays, Sundays and Federal holidays shall be included in computing the time al-

lowed for the filing of any document or paper except as provided in these rules; *Provided*, that, when such time expires on a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday, such period shall be extended to include the next following business day.

§ 1.428 Depositions.

(a) *Motion for taking deposition.* Upon the motion of a party to the proceeding, the Judge may, at any time after the filing of the submission, order the taking of testimony by deposition. The Motion shall be in writing, shall be filed with the Hearing Clerk, and shall set forth:

(1) The name and address of the proposed deponent;

(2) The name and address of the person (referred to hereafter in this section as the "officer") qualified under the regulations in this part to take depositions, before whom the proposed examination is to be made;

(3) The proposed time and place of the examination; and

(4) The reasons why such deposition should be taken, which shall be solely for the purpose of eliciting testimony which otherwise might not be available at the time of the hearing, for uses as provided in paragraph (g) of this section.

(b) *Judge's order for taking deposition.* (1) If the Judge finds that testimony may not be otherwise available at the hearing, the taking of the deposition may be ordered. The order shall be served upon the parties, and shall state:

(i) The time and place of the examination;

(ii) The name of the officer before whom the examination is to be made; and

(iii) The name of the deponent.

(2) The officer and the time and place need not be the same as those suggested in the motion.

(c) *Qualifications of officer.* The deposition shall be made before the Judge or before an officer authorized by the law of the United States or by the law of the place of the examination to administer oaths, or before an officer authorized by the Secretary to administer oaths.

§ 1.429

7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-01 Edition)

(d) *Procedure on examinations.* (1) The deponent shall be subject to cross-examination. Objections to questions or documents shall be in short form, stating the grounds of objections relied upon. The questions propounded, together with all objections made (but not including argument or debate), shall be recorded verbatim. In lieu of oral examination, parties may transmit written questions to the officer prior to the examination and the officer shall propound such questions to the deponent.

(2) The applicant shall arrange for the examination of the witness either by oral examination, or by written questions upon agreement of the parties or as directed by the Judge. If the examination is conducted by means of written questions, copies of the questions shall be served upon the other party to the proceeding and filed with the officer and the other party may serve cross questions and file them with the officer at any time prior to the time of the examination.

(e) *Certification by officer.* The officer shall certify on the deposition that the deponent was duly sworn and that the deposition is a true record of the deponent's testimony. The officer shall then securely seal the deposition, together with one copy thereof (unless there are more than two parties in the proceeding, in which case there should be another copy for each additional party), in an envelope and mail the same by registered or certified mail to the Hearing Clerk.

(f) *Corrections to the transcript.* (1) At any time prior to the hearing any party may file a motion proposing corrections to the transcript of the deposition.

(2) Unless a party files such a motion in the manner prescribed, the transcript shall be presumed, except for obvious typographical errors, to be a true, correct, and complete transcript of the testimony given in the deposition proceeding and to contain an accurate description or reference to all exhibits in connection therewith, and shall be deemed to be certified correct without further procedure.

(3) At any time prior to use of the deposition in accordance with paragraph (g) of this section and after con-

sideration of any objections filed thereto, the Judge may issue an order making any corrections in the transcript which the Judge finds are warranted, which corrections shall be entered onto the original transcript by the Hearing Clerk (without obscuring the original text).

(g) *Use of deposition.* A deposition ordered and taken in accordance with the provisions of this section may be used in a proceeding under these rules if the Judge finds that the evidence is otherwise admissible and that the witness is dead; that the witness is unable to attend or testify because of age, sickness, infirmity, or imprisonment; or that such exceptional circumstances exist as to make it desirable, in the interests of justice, to allow the deposition to be used. If the party upon whose motion the deposition was taken refuses to offer it in evidence, any other party may offer the deposition or any thereof in evidence. If only part of a deposition is offered in evidence by a party, an adverse party may require the introduction of any other part which ought in fairness to be considered with the part introduced and any party may introduce any other parts.

§ 1.429 Ex parte communications.

(a) At no stage of the proceeding between its institution and issuance of the final decision shall an employee of the Department who is or may reasonably be expected to be involved in the decisional process of the proceeding discuss ex parte the merits of the proceeding with any person having an interest in the proceeding, or with any representative of such person: *Provided*, That, procedural matters and status reports shall not be included within this limitation; and *Provided further*, That an employee of the Department who is or may be involved in the decisional process of the proceeding may discuss the merits of the proceeding if all parties of record have been given notice and an opportunity to participate. A memorandum of any such discussion shall be included in the record.

(b) No interested person shall make or knowingly cause to be made to the Judge an ex parte communication relevant to the merits of the proceeding.

Office of the Secretary, USDA

§ 1a.4

(c) If the Judge reviews an ex parte communication in violation of this section, the one who receives the communication shall place in the public record of the proceeding:

- (1) All such written communication;
- (2) Memoranda stating the substance of all such oral communications; and
- (3) All written responses, and memoranda stating the substance of all oral responses thereto.

(d) Upon receipt of a communication knowingly made or knowingly caused to be made by a party in violation of this section, the Judge may, to the extent consistent with the interests of justice and the policy of the underlying statute, require the party to show cause why his claim or interest in the proceeding should not be dismissed, denied, disregarded, or otherwise adversely affected on account of such violation.

(e) To the extent consistent with the interests of justice and the policy of the underlying statute, a violation of this section shall be sufficient grounds for a decision adverse to the party who knowingly commits a violation of this section or who knowingly causes such a violation to occur.

(f) For purposes of this section “ex parte communication” means an oral or written communication not on the public record with respect to which reasonable prior notice to all parties is not given, but it shall not include requests for status reports on any matter or the proceeding.

PART 1a—LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES

Sec.

- 1a.1 General statement.
- 1a.2 Authorization.
- 1a.3 Persons authorized.
- 1a.4 Limitations.
- 1a.5 Responsibility of the Inspector General.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 1337, Pub. L. 97-98; 5 U.S.C. 301; 5 U.S.C. App. I.

SOURCE: 47 FR 2073, Jan. 14, 1982, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1a.1 General statement.

This part sets forth the rules issued by the Secretary of Agriculture to im-

plement section 1337 of Public Law 97-98 relating to:

- (a) Arrests without warrant for certain criminal felony violations;
- (b) Execution of warrants for arrests, searches of premises and seizures of evidence; and
- (c) The carrying of firearms by designated officials of the Office of Inspector General.

§ 1a.2 Authorization.

Any official of the Office of Inspector General who is designated by the Inspector General according to §§ 1a.3 and 1a.5 of this part and who is engaged in the performance of his/her official duties under the authority provided in section 6, or described in section 9, of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), is authorized to—

- (a) Make an arrest without a warrant for any criminal felony violation subject to § 1a.4, if such violation is committed, or if the official has probable cause to believe that such violation is being committed, in his/her presence;
- (b) Execute and serve a warrant for an arrest, for the search of premises, or the seizure of evidence if such warrant is issued under authority of the United States upon probable cause to believe that any criminal felony violation, subject to § 1a.4, has been committed; and
- (c) Carry a firearm.

[50 FR 13759, Apr. 8, 1985]

§ 1a.3 Persons authorized.

Any person who is employed in the Office of Inspector General and who is designated by the Inspector General in accordance with and subject to § 1a. and who conducts investigations of alleged or suspected felony criminal violations of statutes administered by the Secretary of Agriculture or any agency of the Department of Agriculture may exercise the authorities listed in and pursuant to § 1a.2.

§ 1a.4 Limitations.

The powers granted by §§ 1a.2(a) and 1a.2(b) shall be exercised only when a designated official is engaged in an investigation of alleged or suspected felony violations of statutes administered